THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,453—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12000	....	...

a The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	COREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
6th "	MARMORA	10000	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	11000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 568 or Rs. 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5594	....	....	12 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	....	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	....	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	9000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6873	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	21 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec. 1911	19 Dec. 1911
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	...
City of Athens	5594	30 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5594	2 Mar.	21 Mr.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7809	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTA.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,011	469	839
" Liverpool	603	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2134	Mon. 2nd Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 5th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri. 6th Oct.	6 a.m.	† direct,

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 5th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2993 tons, on Wednesday 4th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "Itaura" 5197 tons on or about 4th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

30th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st Feb. "
Cleopatra	4039	...	15th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st April "
Cleopatra	4139	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marigimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	25th Oct. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephone in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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INSURANCES of every description effected.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA OF

CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS.

From the miniature of 2 inches high to the full size of 32 inches.

Unparalleled TROPHY collection.

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150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

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THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

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Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elepbant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

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WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
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WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the JOSI'S FANS SUPPY AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR OF MARKUR'S BUILDING, on and from the 5th October, 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1911.

NO. 5582.—Under the provisions of section 438 of Bombay Act III of 1888, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby directs that the premises hereinafter mentioned, being No. 7, DHARAVI BURIAL GROUND for Roman Catholics, Survey Nos. 782-1, 1a, 2, ward Nos. 7957 (1) and (2), 7993 and 7999 and street Nos. 1564 to 1566, situate at Matunga Road, shall NO LONGER BE USED for the disposal of the dead:—

On the North it is bounded by the Bombay City Improvement Trust's vacant land, Survey Nos 779 (1, 2, 3, 4 & 5), 783 (1, 2 & 3) and 781, ward Nos. 8000 and 8002 to 8009 and street Nos. 1571 to 1575 and 1567 to 1570.

On the South it is bounded by the Bombay City Improvement Trust's vacant land, Survey Nos. 787 and 784, ward Nos. 7979 (1), 7960 (1) and 7978 (1) and street Nos. 1546 and 1545.

On the East it is bounded by the Bombay City Improvement Trust's vacant land, Survey Nos. 783 (1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2, 3, 4, 4a), 784 (1 and 2), 785 (1, 2, 3 and 4) and 786, ward Nos. 7981 to 7996 and Street Nos. 1548 to 1563.

On the West it is bounded by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's main line.

The area of the burial ground for Roman Catholics to be closed is about 36,191 square yards.

By Order of His Excellency
the Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHARWA BHANA KUVERJI, Tile Turner, late of Bombay, Kharwa Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

1. BAI POOLIBAI, widow of the above-named deceased, (2) NANA KUVERJI and (3) KANJI RUNCHHOD, all of Bombay, Kharwa Hindu inhabitants, residing at Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane, outside the Fort, the Executrix and Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Registrar
The 22nd day of September, 1911.

Messrs. MANEKLAL and TYABJEE, Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th September, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY 12th proximo at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of electing an Auditor in place of Mr. W. Bullock, deceased.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th September, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES 1911.

ALTERATION IN TIMINGS OF THE RACE EXPRESS TRAINS.

FOR the Race Meetings on 30th September, and 2nd, 7th, 11th, 14th and 16th, October, the Race Express Trains will run to the undermentioned REVISED TIMINGS:—

Express Trains with 2nd Class Passengers.

DOWN TRAINS.		UP TRAINS.	
Victoria Terminus,			
Bombay	Dep. 10-30	Poona	Dep. 19-55
Poona	Arr. 14-10	Bombay	Arr. 24-0

Express Trains with 1st Class Passengers or Combined Train with 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

DOWN TRAINS.		UP TRAINS.	
Victoria Terminus,			
Bombay	Dep. 11-0	Poona	Dep. 19-30
Poona	Arr. 14-35	Bombay	Arr. 23-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th September, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of Goods traffic of all descriptions.

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

Consignors are requested, in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp station it will be most convenient for them to effect delivery and goods should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods are to be booked. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and when goods are despatched in small Consignments, insufficient to form a complete wagon load, Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive label for the particular Camp Station to which their goods have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "NEWBY HALL",

ARRIVED on the 29th September, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD PATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 29th Sept. 1911.

B. N. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (1) REVENUE STORES, (2) STATIONERY and (3) LINSEED and LUBRICATING OILS, for the official year 1st April, 1912 to 31st March, 1913, instead of 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1912, as already appeared.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of Mr. DAYABHAI CHOTALAL VAKIL and Dr. MOTILAL ISHWARBHAI PATEL, who lately traded under the name style and firm of Messrs. VAKIL, PATELL and Co., are hereby requested to send in to us at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within a fortnight from this date detailed particulars of their claims against those gentlemen as they are making arrangements to pay off the said claims.

Creditors are also requested to send in copies of all documents in support of their claim.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1911.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys, High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE.
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers for and from beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th September, 1911.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 7 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1911, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 26th September, 1911, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, on and after 2nd October, 1911, to those shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 17th September, 1911, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th September, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

THE CHIEF'S TALISMAN.

A thrilling Story of the Wild West.

SAVED FROM CRIME.

A pathetic story of a Tramp's Gratitude.

FOOLSHEAD CHAUFFEUR,
AND
A HOST OF NEW PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs	a Stars / b adoration	Db Eb (Eb-F) F Jos Adams.
Wilt thou be my Dearie	Eb F (F-F) G ...	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream	Ab Bb (D-E) C ...	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G ...		J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest	F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs	a Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow	2 keys C Pastons-Cooper.
Love's Atonement Bb (F-F) C ...		Bothwell Thomson
Mignonette Eb F (C-F)		Seymour Ellis
One Valse More D. F.		Octave Cremiux
The Yachtsman's Bride	Bb (Bb D) C ...	Joscelyn Noel, Harold Douglas.
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb.		
Dreams of the Summer Night	High and low voice	C. B. Hawley. Seymour Ellis.
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb ...		
Give a man a Horse he can ride	G. A (D-F) B	Lambert.
There's Love in the Land	E. ( ) ...	Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D. ...		Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb..		Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D) ...		Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel Db Eb (Bb-F) ...		Ch. Marshall.
Primroses C. Eb (D-F) F.... ...		Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow	Bb C (D-D) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone Ab.	Eb, F (D-G) G ...	Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D ...		Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom Tne (Bb-F) ...		Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day	Eb-F (C-F) G ...	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home	Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb ...	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses	Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone Db. Eb (G-F) F. G.		Henry E Geehe.

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from Paradise D. Eb	(E-E) F	Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul C. D (F-D) F. ...		Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab ...		Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F. ...		Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F...		Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done	C. Db (D-Eb) Eb Francis Bohr.	

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SEND FOR

S. ROSE & Co's.

COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by	Lehar
Peggy...	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess...	"	Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	"	Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	"	Ed. German
The Girl in the Train	"	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke	"	Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs	"	Caryll and Monckton
The Islander...	"	P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany ...		Howard Talbot
VOCAL SCORES (words and Music Complete)		Rs. 4-8 each.
PIANO SCORES		Rs. 2-10 each.
PIANO SELECTIONS ...		Re. 1-4 each.
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER		Oscar Straus
VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6	PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0	
PIANO SELECTION Rs. 2		
WALTZ and Lancers		Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—

BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	"	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring	"	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	"	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	"	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	"	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	"	Do.
Sumurun	"	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ...	"	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	"	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	"	Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train... ...	"	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	"	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	"	Lehar
Peggy Valse	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—		
Pas sur la Bouche	by	A Sablan
Amina	"	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	"	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	"	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	"	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band	"	Aug Valentine

ANNUALS FOR 1912 ARE IN STOCK and all New Music as published is obtainable from

S. ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pil's.

Write to day:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A competent WORKING PARTNER, Engineer preferred, with a capital of Rs. 10,000 only to push a high standing business, large profit. Apply box No. 117, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES, for a Government Office. Must be young and smart and have studied up to higher standards. Good handwriting required. Apply Box No. 124 care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Smart News COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Nummum Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand 1) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private. &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, jowari, grain, linseed, rapeseed, bags of groundnut, rice, bards, mohaseed, mohaflower, bajri, wearing apparel, bolts and nuts, iron weights, brass, buckets, broken wheel, empty cases, chilli, turmeric, chairs, iron bars, gunny bags, kegs of paint, oil, old records, condemned sheets hoop and bands, heaps of sweeping grains, and other miscellaneous articles.

196 bags chaccoolex Bhilsay to W. Bander invoice No. 224 of 5-5-11 sender R. P. Sawen consignee self.

198 bags damaged wheat, Wadi Bander, to Ahmednagar Invoice No. 2053, B R 4877-21 of 17-4-11, sender Mohomedally Tajbhoy, consignee Mamoojee Hetherbhoy,

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS, known as Bharat Jivan Press, at Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under a Consent Decree dated 31st day of July, 1911, in Suit No. 463 of 1911, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decree dated 31st July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, at Kalbadevi Road.

The printing machines, types, etc., now lying in the press known as the "Bharat Jivan Press.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receivers, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, with an Extensive Land, situate at the village of Maur opposite the village of Versova, at Andheri.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 501 of 1909.

Cursetji Dady Dady.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Bomonji Mulla.
2. Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Cursetji Dady Dady, the plaintiff in the above Suit, and in pursuance to the Decree for sale made in the above Suit on the 8th day of November, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property, at their Sales Room, No. 21, Meadows Street, Fort, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 74 1-2 bighas 2 3-4 pands and 2 cathis or thereabouts, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon or a part thereof, situate at Mahed Mahur Turfi Mulad, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and district of Thana, and bearing Survey Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east and south by Sea, on or towards the west by the Government Land, on or towards the north by the Fort of Mahur, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor Mr. Nusserwanji Ardesir Bomonji Mulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office No. 73, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY'
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

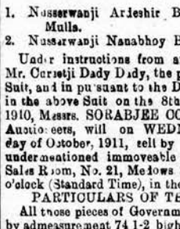
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

KESHRANJAN OIL



THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Rs. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Rs. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—as a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch I. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
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SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

TWO-STOREY HOUSE, New Nagpada Road, Byculla. Being used by two families. Outside kitchen. Large compound. Pleasant surroundings. Apply to—

R. E. HUME,
Gordon Hall House,
New Nagpada Road, Byculla.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SUPERVISERS. Apply sharp to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar with testimonials, stating pay. Persons with experience of irrigation and famine works will be given preference.

WANTED.

A DRAWING TEACHER, for a High School, in a Native State, Muhammadan or Parsi. Must have Drawing Teacher's Certificate of the School of Art, and have had practical teaching experience in a School. Pay, Rs. 60 to 80. Apply, PRINCIPAL, J. J. School of Art.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 10,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
JANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
JOLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
KOBE	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZELLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months after which they may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent,
Carlton House, Oatram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Adamant Creek	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Jolo
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kawala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Poket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Tenasim (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half year

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

Monday 2nd October, being a Bank Holiday our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, 3rd October.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, single and double almyrahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, phonographs, double door Austrian safe cbabbs, inner and outer door safe 30 by 22 by 22 inches.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred light victoria.
1 rubber tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

IMPORTANT TO QUARRY CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Quarry Machinery of the Hyderabad Granite Co., at Lingampali, 2nd Station from Hyderabad, Deccan.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October 1911 and the following day (sale commencing at 11 a.m. each day), at the above address, the property of the Hyderabad Granite Co., sold upon the completion of the contract for which the above Company was formed between Messrs. Prior, Wills and Reeves and Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, for the purpose of carrying out certain contracts for the supply of Granite for the New Dock Works, at Bombay.

Valuable English plant specially imported since 1907. The machinery to be sold includes steam cranes, a multitabularboiler (Gwynne & Co., London,) air compressing plant (Richard Schram & Co., London,) a screw cutting and surfacing lathe, compressed air driven stone dressing plant hand cranes, anvils, trucks, rails and all other plants, and tools, in use at a quarry in full working order, and including a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, some bullocks and carts and office and bungalow furniture.

Catalogues giving full details will be supplied on application to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Gopipara, in the City of Surat.

High Court Suit No. 857 of 1908.

Balubhai Dayabhai,
vs.
Fulcorebai, widow and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Balcobhai Dayabhai, the plaintiff in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the liberty reserved to the plaintiff under the Consent Decree dated the 16th day of March, 1909, made in the above Suit the following valuable landed property, on the premises at Surat.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Kirparam Mehta's Khanchs, at Sipipoora, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under No. 2, and bearing Sanad No. 896, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the house of Govue Jogi and others, and partly by the way leading to the gulley on or towards the west partly by the house of Narotumdas Parshotumdas and partly by the house of Narotumdas Mugnthal and other, on or towards the north partly by the house of Dalpatram Karuna Shanker and partly by the house of Manecklalbhai and others and on or towards the south by the said Kirparam Mehta's Khanchs.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 30th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubbertyred brougham by Peters, in perfect order, with a chestnut Panch Cullian Arab horse, 6 years, and a set of English harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the consigned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following motor cars, all in working and first rate order.

1. A. 2 Cylinder, 14 H. P. Wolseley Car, with cape cart hood, in perfect running order, tyres in good condition.
2. A. 4 Cylinder 10 H. P. Panhard Car, with canopy and wind screen in perfect running order.
3. A 4 Cylinder 30. H. P. Chenard Walcker side entrance car, Bosch dual ignition, accommodates seven persons, cape cart hood, glass wind screen.
4. A 4 Cylinder 40 H. P. landaulette in perfect running order.
5. A 2 Cylinder 10 H. P. Darracque car open body with back entrance.
6. A single Cylinder 8 H. P. Rover car magneto battery, ignition, swing side, entrance body, canopy, in good working order.

The above cars are now on view at Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Son's Factory at No. 5, Queen's Road, near Churni Road.

One 4 Cylinder 20 H. P. "Panhard" revolving entrance car, 5 seated with cape cart hood in perfect order.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation opposite the Colaba station (sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji rich glass, and crockeryware, best plateware by Elkington and Rood and Barton, made to order dining table, chairs and sideboards with mirror back by Devji Canji, blackwood drawing room suits in 10 pieces lined with French plush, Chesterfield sofa and chairs by Roberts, low chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, palmstands, and writing tables, blackwood open carved chiffoniers tespoys, and stands, one nearly new cottage piano in very good order, rich carpets, corner cabinets, oil paintings and engravings, old china ware, parian, bronze, terracotta and Avata vases, rich silver Cloisonne vases, old bronze ware, old English Ormolu vase with glass dome, hanging, hall, wall and table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedstands, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, large chival glass by Devji Canji one iron safe, bicycle, aluminium utensils, &c., &c. The property of F. G. W. Ducat, Esq of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Photometer House, at the junction of Arthur and Sugarbag Roads.

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, 30th September, 1911.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

NEWBY—GRUNDY—At Aden, at Christ Church, by Rev. Hewett, Capt. Alf Newby, Aina, of Bombay and Persia Steam Nav. Coy., to Miss Florrie May Grundy of Liverpool.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DAVENPORT—Sept 10, at Hazelhurst, Whitefield, near Manchester, the wife of Capt J A Davenport, Lancashire Fusiliers, of a son.
GRANT—At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt Arthur Grant, D S O, of Monymusk, of a son.
ROWAN-ROBINSON—Sept 4, at St Helens, Holywood, co Down, the wife of Capt H Rowan-Robinson, R A, of a son.
WHITE—Sept 6, at Bay View, Weymouth, the wife of Lieut White, R N, of a son.
BUNBURY—Sept 7, at Alverstoke, the wife of Staff-Paymr C R Bunbury, R N, of a daughter.
SOMERVILLE—Sept 4, at Misledon, Hythe, Kent, the wife of Capt H F Somerville, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAVALLETTI—JAMES—Sept 9, at Westminster Cathedral, Enrico, son of the late Marchese Cancellati, of Rome, to Elspeth, daughter of the late Lieut T H James, R N, of Trevereux, Edenbridge, and of Tokio, Japan.
ENGLAND—COMBE—Sept 4, at St Mary's, Funtington Parish Church, Major Edward Parker England, Royal Field Art, to Alice Edith (Daisy), daughter of Major-Gen Boyce Combe, C B.
MELLER—CLARK—Sept 7, at Belhaven Church, Glasgow, Arthur James Mellor, Lieutenant, Royal Marine Light Inf, son of the Rev Frederick Mellor, Vicar of Dilwyn, Herefordshire, to Jean MacLean, daughter of William Clark, D L, 16 Montgomerie Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BUTT—Sept 7, at Holcombe, Walford, Ross-on-Wye, George William Butt, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aged 54.
DUGDALE—Sept 8, at Winchester, Henry Charles Geast Dugdale, late colonel, Rifle Brigade, of Bordesley Park, Redditch, aged 74.
RAINSFORD—Sept 10 at the residence of his brother-in-law, Buckhold, Berks, Rev Marcus Rainsford, Vicar of Paddington, aged 53.
WARDEN—At Sunnmunt Hall, Gosforth, Caroline Emma Warden, widow of the late Capt George Warden, aged 70.
YOUNG—Sept 10, at Southsea, General Sir George S Young, K C B, late of the 30th Regt, aged 86.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

HODDING—HOSFORD—September 23, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F E Markby, M A, Charles Hodding, son of the late General Hodding to Florence Ainslie Hosford, daughter of Thomas Stroud Hosford, F R C S, L R C P, of the Hedges, Eastbourne.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "John Manehot's Lie". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

HARIKIRTAN BY DR. BHANDARKAR.—In connection with the 44th Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, Dr. Bhandarkar will perform Harikirtan at 8-30 to-night in the Girgaum Parthana Mandir.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR'S SERMON.—In connection with the 44th Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service, in the Girgaum Parthana Mandir, at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow and preach a sermon on "Lo! The Light."

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p. m. to-day, (30th instant). Letters &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

MR. BASU'S BILL.—A public meeting of Hindu citizens of Bombay who are in favour of the Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act of 1872, which the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, will be held at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.). A memorial supporting the Bill which will be formally adopted at the meeting, and resolutions supporting the Bill will be proposed and passed.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Luxembourg		F. Lehar
Overture	Flotte Bursche		Suppe
A Song (Cornet Solo)	Mifanwa	...	Forster
B Two Step	Julie	...	Joyce
Grand Selection	Carmen	...	Bizet
Valse	The Count of Luxembourg		F. Lehar
Selection	The Dollar Princess		Leo Fall
Galop	Wie der Wind		Faust

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	28	11	27 p.m.	14	10
Teheran	29	8	25 a.m.	2	28
Suez	29	12	45 p.m.	1	33

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arispe, Babicora, Itures, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Ounduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheikseyed interrupted since noon 3rd (14-7-11).

Telegrams for Majador and Rabat are still subject to delay (25-9-11).

Bushire reports Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Bonsjoon (28-9-11).

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CLAIM FOR DIFFERENCE.

Bombay Cotton Mills Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Toolsidas Tricumdas and Company against the Bombay Cotton Mills, and Mr. R. D. Settna in respect of their claim for Rs. 6,640.

The Advocate-General, Mr. C. H. Setelvad and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jardine and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, were for the first defendant and Mr. Davar for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that in June, 1909, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase 250 bales of a certain kind of yarn at a certain rate. The company was wound up in September, 1909. In January, 1910, the plaintiffs' attorneys wrote to the official liquidator intimating that the 250 bales had not been delivered and demanding delivery on payment of the contract price. The liquidator's attorneys wrote to the plaintiffs that he did not propose to deliver the bales and left them to prove damages against the Company. The plaintiffs said that by reason of this breach of contract they had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 6,640. The plaintiffs claimed that amount from the trustee of the scheme, but the latter did not entertain their claim. They, therefore, prayed for a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

The Company, in their written statement, denied the contract or any breach thereof; they also denied the basis of the plaintiffs' claim for damages. They said that the plaintiffs' cause of action was against the second defendant and not against them, and submitted that the suit against them should be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant submitted himself to the orders of the Court, and said the plaintiffs' claim was not adjudicated as they had not sent in their claim in time. He had no personal knowledge of the contract.

The case is proceeding.

BARA IMAM DURGAH.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Ali Miya, Hussein Miya and another against Cassum Ebrahim and others in respect of the Bara Imam Durgah.

Mr. Jafferbhoy with the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidass, appeared for the plaintiffs; the first two defendants did not appear; the third defendant was represented by Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza.

The plaintiffs stated that at the Deccani Moholla in Bombay, there was situated a Durgah known as the Bara Imam built about 100 years ago for charitable purposes. The first Muzavir was Sheikh Hussein and was succeeded by Sheikh Malany after two generations. In December, 1896, Sheikh Malang made a will appointing four persons as executors to manage the Durgah until his grandson, the third defendants attained majority, when he (third defendant) was to be the Muzavir. Malang died in July, 1897, and the executors managed the property until 1901, when new trustees were appointed in their place by the High Court. On attaining his majority, the third defendant, they alleged, took forcible possession of the Durgah, and in 1904, with the aid of the trustees, he arranged to mortgage the property to Dr. Cowasji Motabhoy for Rs. 5,000.

The plaintiffs submitted that Malang had no power to dispose of this public, charitable and religious property. They, therefore, prayed for a scheme for the due administration of the durgah for various other reliefs.

The third defendant, in his written statement, said that this suit, having once been dismissed as against him in June last, could not now be proceeded with and it was, therefore, not maintainable; besides the consent given by the Advocate-General to this suit was lead in law. He denied having taken forcible possession and said that he was always in possession of the durgah since the death of his grandfather. He alleged that the suit was vexatious and continued out of feelings of enmity and with a view to annoy and harass him and submitted that the same should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

REVOLTING CASTE BARBARITIES.

A Woman's Suicide.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Persidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Gopal Ganu, Sakaram Bhima, Hari Sadu and Sonu Daji with using criminal force to a Hindu woman named Kashibai, aged 25, with intent to outrage her modesty and with wrongful restraint. Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, defended the first accused.

The evidence showed that accused No. 2 and the deceased were married about eight months ago. This accused wanted to leave his wife and he therefore brought the matter before the caste 'jamat,' which was held at his house on the 23rd September, and which was attended by fifteen persons including all the accused. The "jamat" decided that the woman should give up her ornaments to accused No. 2 and that the latter could divorce her.

The woman protested against the "jamat's" decisions, but the second accused forcibly took away the ornament from her. According to the caste custom, when a couple is separated a lock of hair is cut off. The accused No. 1, however, suggested that the whole of the woman's hair should be cut off. She put her hands to her head to prevent this and strongly protested. Her protests, however, were not heeded and the accused Nos. 3 and 4 held her by the hand, and her husband proceeded to cut her hair off. The woman struggled hard to free, but the two men held her fast and the second accused cut all her hair off with a pair af scissors supplied by the first accused. She cried out for help and her mother was prevented from coming to her aid by the first accused who dragged her to a room and shut her in. In the struggle the deceased's clothes were torn. After her hair had been cut off, Kashibai was given in charge of the second accused to be kept in his room till the following day when a further order was to be passed by the 'jamat.' This was at about two o'clock in the morning. An hour later the deceased jumped out of the verandah of her room which was on the fourth floor of the house. She died immediately afterwards.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The first accused said the pair of scissors did not belong to him. The second accused said he cut off Kashibai's hair by the 'jamat's' order. On previous occasions she had left him and gone to her mother's house but this time she had gone to a temple. The pair of scissors with which he cut off the deceased's hair had been given him by the first accused. The third and fourth accused admitted having held the deceased by the hand when her hair was being cut off.

His Worship framed against the accused four charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Kashibai: assaulting her with intent to outrage her modesty, assaulting her with intent to dishonour her and of wrongful restraint.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges.

His Worship, convicting the accused, remarked that they were no doubt ignorant persons and they thought they were doing a right and proper thing in carrying out the orders of the 'jamat,' but they had been guilty of revolting barbarity. It appeared that the custom among the deceased's castemen was to cut off the forelock only, as a mark of separation, but the first accused, who was evidently a wiseacre, suggested that all her hair should be cut off, and the 'jamat' in acting upon this suggestion had exceeded their powers. Kashibai apparently considered this transgression of the usual practice as a great personal humiliation and the action of the 'jamat' brought about such acute mental suffering that the deceased committed suicide. His Worship further remarked that the act of the accused deserved exemplary punishment and sentenced them to undergo eigth months' rigorous imprisonment each.

His Worship ordered Mr. Barnes to prosecute all the members of the 'jamat' who had given the order to cut off the deceased's hair.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Balaji Babaji, a sepoy, and Vinayek Damoder Wagle, a clerk, both employed in the Orient Club, were charged, the former with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,236 belonging to the club, and the second accused with abetment. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the first, and Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the second accused. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused collected subscriptions from a number of the members of the Club during the last twelve months, of which Rs. 1,236 remained unaccounted for.

The second accused was released on bail, and the hearing was adjourned.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Sykes charged Ismail Oosman, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to Bachoo Khamisa and Hassan Haji by means of a knife. Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that Bachoo and Hassan were standing on a footpath near a theatre at Grant Road on the 28th July last, when the accused who was known to Hassan came up to them and without any provocation abused Hassan and slapped him. Hassan and Bachoo remonstrated, when the accused stabbed them with a knife. Bachoo and Hassan were removed to hospital. The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging it was a case of mistaken identity. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo eighteen months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.
Bombay, 30th September.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week commencing from the 2nd Prox. Sergeant A E Baird and Corporal A F Lodge
2. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next Riding School for all members at 7-15 a m Dress Oufty
3. Tuesday next the 3rd Proximo, Commanding Officer's Parade, Church Gate Station 7-30 a m Dress Khaki and hunting saddles
4. Mr John Robert Landon having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop

Section Commanders are reminded that Jumps are available for practice on the North side of the Corps Riding School from Monday next

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 30th September.

216. Arms and Accoutrements—Arms and accoutrements will be issued from 9 a m to 1 p m daily (Sundays excepted). Members are requested to draw their Arms as soon as possible, as the Rifles not issued have to be stored in the Ordnance Department. (No Rifles can be issued to Native Servants).

219. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice on Sunday, 1st October, 1911. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards. Firing to commence at 7-30 a.m. 900. Prizes—Any members who did not receive their prize at the Annual Prize Distribution can obtain them at Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 30th September.

815. Detail for Parades—
Monday the 2nd prox—"C" Coy Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.
Dress—Mufti.
II "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Mufti.
Wednesday the 3rd Prox—"A" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 5 p m
Wednesday the 4th Prox "D" Coy Parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a m
Dress Mufti
II "C" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p m
Dress—Mufti
III "F" Coy Parede at the St Mary's Collage, Byculla at 6-15 p m
Dress—Mufti
Friday the 6th Prox—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p m
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti

NOTICE.

The 1st Bn Royal Dublin Fusiliers Boxing Tournament takes place at Ahmednagar on the 27th October 1911 and succeeding nights, also Annual Sports on 23rd and 24th October, there are several open events intending Competitors should apply to Adjutant at Head-Quarters B V Rifles for further particulars.

816. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—
Monday, 2nd prox.—"E" Coy.
Saturday, 7th prox "A" Coy.
Sunday, 8th prox "E" Coy.
Saturday, 14th prox "A" Coy.
Sunday, 15th prox "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.
The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Viceroy's Prize Competitors on Sunday the 1st proximo, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.
The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 16 to 18 to-day Saturday, the 30th instant, from 3 to 5 p.m.

817. Arms - Arms will be issued to members of "C" "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily to 5th proximo (except Sunday 1st).

818 Adjutants Office—The adjutants office will be closed except for urgent work on Monday the 2nd Prox on account of Holidap Dasara

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

At the town of Laurie, in Maryland, on the 9th instant, a sensational but ineffective attempt was made to "hold up" a Bank. A masked man, revolver in hand, essayed to obtain control of the Bank during business hours, but the clerks, getting out their revolvers, opened such a hot fusillade that the robber fled without having secured any booty.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The storm has reached the foot of the Kumson Hills. It has given a few heavy falls of rain in the submontane districts in the west of the United Provinces and the east of the Punjab but is now filling up rapidly. The rainfall has been fairly general in Assam and the north of Eastern Bengal and has increased in the south-east of the Peninsula. The conditions are practically unchanged in the Bay of Bengal. The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu, one and a half inches; Akyab, two; Dhubri, five; Cheerapunji, one and a half; Darjeeling, four; Jalpaiguri and Cuttack, one; Roorki, six; Ambala, two; Nellore, one. The forecast shows a decrease in the rainfall in the north-west of the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab. No important change is recorded elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa Cruz In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	52·75	55·90	56·42	46·14
Friday, 29th Sept.	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	52·75	55·90	56·42	46·14
Same date last year	67·85	61·84	62·94	54·28

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 29
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date. 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill.	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 49·1	In. cts. 64·06

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th September, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab: Ambala has had 1·85" and Delhi 0·42." Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess except in the extreme north and at Multan. Day temperature is in considerable defect at Sirsa and Ambala: night temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·42" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the west United Provinces; the minimum is in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Ahmedabad, Surat and Indore and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in West Central India. Maximum temperature is normal in West Central India and on the Gujrat and Kathiawar Coasts, and in excess over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·16 of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is still noticeable over north-east Rajputana and the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab and on the north Madras Coast. Local rain has fallen in the west United and the north-east Central Provinces and south-east Madras. In all only seven stations record rainfall of importance.

Local rain is likely in the east Punjab and the north-west United Provinces. A few showers may occur on the Coromandel Coast and in the Carnatic and possibly in the Madras Deccan.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—s.s. "Salsette," which left Aden at midnight on the 24th September 1911, experienced up to longitude 49 °.E. southerly light airs; till longitude 53 °. E. gentle south-easterly wind; till longitude 62 °. E. west-south-westerly gentle wind and cloudy; thence to arrival in port this morning generally fine weather and westerly gentle to moderate wind except near Bombay where the wind was light and northerly. There has been practically no change during the preceding week in the strength of the wind to the Arabian Sea.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (28th)	93·8	71·5	...	0
Jask	95·8	81·3	...	0
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	101·3	77·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	94·9	67·9	...	13·17
Lahore	99·4	74·2	...	7·09
Sirsa	82·8	72·0	0·04	2·71
Ambala	73·5	69·9	1·85	13·15
Delhi	93·0	72·3	0·42	17·52
Agra	86·0	75·5	0·07	16·05
Mainpuri	87·3	77·1	0·01	19·01
Jhansi	87·5	75·0	...	22·65
Cawnpore	90·7	73·9	0·42	21·01
Allahabad	93·6	78·0	...	28·52
Jacobabad	101·1	74·3	...	0·05
Karachi	81·5	72·5	...	0·21
Ajmer	84·4	72·2	...	7·24
Jaipur	79·7	72·1	0·01	14·65
Kotah	83·6	73·6	...	15·51
Bhuj	102·0	73·5	...	1·68
Dwarka	85·8	76·7	...	2·51
Veraval	83·1	76·0	...	6·28
Rajkot	103·1	73·5	...	2·11
Bhavnagar Para	101·5	75·0	...	6·37
Surat	88·9	77·1	...	18·37
Ahmedabad	103·1	74·7	...	9·84
Deesa	106·8	76·9	...	9·76
Neemuch	90·4	70·5	...	20·27
Indore	88·1	70·1	...	18·19
Jubbulpore	90·3	72·8	0·16	39·89
Saugor	86·8	71·6	...	36·37
Hoshangabad	88·1	72·4	...	36·26
Khandwa	93·2	73·6	...	12·31
Akola	94·2	73·6	...	19·32
Amraoti	92·8	73·3	...	17·60
Nagpur	91·1	72·8	0·05	39·91
Chanda	92·5	75·0	...	41·70
Raipur	93·7	78·6	...	50·94
Bombay	87·5	77·4	...	46·14
Ratnagiri	84·8	75·9	...	67·20
Mormugao	84·0	76·7	...	69·32
Karwar	82·7	74·0	...	73·25
Malegaon	98·4	71·6	...	17·66
Ahmednagar	94·1	66·0	...	16·43
Poona	88·0	69·8	...	12·78
Sholapur	93·3	72·6	...	17·13
Bijapur	93·7	70·3	...	9·73
Belgaum	83·3	65·5	...	33·19
Aurangabad	95·2	68·2	...	18·40
Nisamabad (Indur)	93·9	74·2	...	29·10
Hyderabad	93·8	72·2	0·15	17·72
Mangalore	86·3	76·8	...	88·80
Calicut	84·8	76·1	...	79·77
Cochin	86·7	76·2	...	65·44
Colombo	88·6	77·5	0·03	14·38
Masulipatam	89·3	79·2	0·85	19·80
Bellary	92·0	74·3	...	5·22
Cuddapah	94·7	76·6	...	11·44
Madras	97·0	77·0	0·59	11·55
Bangalore	88·8	66·8	0·02	10·36
Coimbatore	89·0	...	...	10·84
Trichinopoly	92·1	73·3	0·21	9·69
Negapatam	94·5	75·0	...	8·18

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CAPT. Twiss, the British officer who officially attended the Saxon manœuvres, after communicating with the British military authorities, has handed a great laurel wreath tied with British and German colours to the Commander of the 17th Uhlans for the grave of the men who were drowned recently at Pirna.

DIVINE SERVICE.

16th Sunday after Trinity.—1st October.
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in F. Hymns, 532, 423, 124, 309 202; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. flat. Hymns—169, 546, 223; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; Services discontinued until further notice.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a m and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m, Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Children's Service 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, 7-30 a m, Holy Eucharist; Daily

ENGLAND'S FIRST AIRWOMAN.

Mrs. Maurice Hewlatt at Brooklands.

It was rather like the Mad Tea Party from "Alice in Wonderland" says a writer in the "Daily Mail" of Mail week. We sat on boxes, I and a naval lieutenant and an Army captain, both fliers, though in different stages of competence. A board on a box formed our table, which groaned—or perhaps I had better say, creaked, under a tempting spread of cake and bread and butter and jam, with a most stimulating brew of tea. We had one knife, and passed it round. We all ate largely and talked rapidly and enjoyed ourselves hugely, and the little sunburnt lady who took the (only) chair was voted by acclamation the best of hostesses. For this was in an aeroplane shed at Brooklands, where one hardly expects to find all the materials for an impromptu tea party. And the little sunburnt lady, our hostess, was Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, the first English airwoman, who won a few days ago her pilot's certificate from the Royal Aero Club.

Over the shed was a board bearing the names "Hewlett and Blondeau." That is the firm—a firm of which I rather think much may be heard. The partnership was formed two years ago. "I went up to Blackpool for the first flying meeting," Mrs. Hewlett explains. "I met there M. Blondeau, a friend of ours, a French engineer who had followed aviation with wistful eagerness. We both became perfectly enthusiastic about it."

"You didn't see so very much flying there," murmurs someone, recollecting vividly that week of lashing rain and roaring north westerly winds. "No, but we saw enough. Above everything we saw Hubert Latham make that glorious flight in the gale. I went home and said to my husband, 'I simply must have an aeroplane.' You see, I had always been fond of sport and open-air life. I had driven high-powered motor-cars; had toured about all over the country by myself. So I arrived at flying by a natural kind of route, the route which leads most fliers into the air."

NOVELIST HUSBAND SHOCKED.

It was naturally rather a shock to a distinguished man of letters to hear that his wife had resolved to be an airwoman. "At first he treated the notion as a joke. He told me I should get over the craze, and so on. But I didn't. On the contrary I grew more determined. Our children were grown up. There was no real reason why I should not take up work which attracted me so strongly. So my husband, seeing I was set upon it, agreed, and M. Blondeau and I became partners.

"First we went to Mourmelon and chose a Farman biplane. These are the safest machines to learn on. But we realised there is a great deal to learn about them, besides learning to fly in them. So M. Blondeau went first into the Farman's factory and studied construction, and next into the Gnome factory to master the principles of the famous rotary motor. At the same time he learnt to fly. Then we took a shed here at Brooklands, put our names up over the door, and started business.

"I ought to tell you that by this time we were pretty well at the end of our resources. But we had something better than unlimited capital. We had unlimited obstinacy. We made up our minds not to be beaten. Every one said it was hopeless to try and make money. We resolved to make it. If we did not make it, we could not go on. And make it we did, though it was uphill work all the way. We took up all the passengers we could, and we soon began to get pupils. We have had twelve in all. They all fly in good style, and not one of them has had an accident."

"I looked after the business end, M. Blondeau after the technical. In his leisure time he constructed a biplane, which has been a great success in the hands of our crack pilot, Mr. Snowden Smith. It is, of course, construction that we aim at. M. Blondeau has now completed designs for a monoplane, and we are anxious to build this as soon as our funds in hand are large enough."

THE LEARNER'S DREARY ROAD.

There is not a trace of boasting about this steady-eyed, compactly-built, quiet-voiced airwoman. Nor is she in any way mannish. She has given up much to follow her bent. She lives, when she is at Weybridge, in a tiny house, fancifully called "The Limit." She spends most of her time with her mechanics in the shed. But she has given up none of her womanly refinement, none of her womanly charm. The reminder, "Now about yourself and your flying," brings a little frown to her forehead. The chief thing about my flying is that I took such a long time about it. Do you know the quality most needed in learning to fly? Pluck? No, no. It is patience. After I had been up a few times as a passenger, I thought I could manage the biplane off-hand. 'Very well,' said M. Blondeau, 'try. Only promise not to leave the ground.' So I promised and tried, and I found I could not manage it at all! This often happens with learners. Flying is not so easy as it looks.

"Oh! the patience you need, and I am not by nature a patient person at all. You get up at four morning after morning, and the weather is just not quite good enough, or if the weather is right the motor behaves badly perhaps, or a stay is loose and must be looked to, and by the time you are ready the wind has freshened up and you have to postpone your flight again. The very morning before I got my certificate I went up to go through the tests in an absolute calm. At a little height I found a fifteen-mile wind blowing, and judged it wiser to come down. Not a breath on the ground. Above the sheds a stiffish breeze! Am I nervous in a wind? No, but I realise that I am not experienced enough yet to take any risk.

THE FUTURE OF THE AIRWOMAN.

"I happen to be the first Englishwoman to have gained a pilot's certificate, but I am sure I shall not be the only one long. Women cannot, indeed, compete with men in flying, or in anything else. Look at a Beaumont or a Vedrines after a difficult flight. Even they are exhausted. Women have not the powers of endurance to do anything of that kind. But there is plenty they can do. I have no doubt at all that in a few years—ten? Oh, less than ten—women will be starting up their aeroplane engines and gliding off into the air just as they start up and drive their automobiles now. All we want is automatic stability and a motor which can be relied upon to run as well as a good engine in a car. We shall soon have both these. Look at the rapid progress we have made already. Some people say women are two 'panicky' to fly. I don't think so at all. As soon as they are accustomed to the air and have their nerves under control, they can be just as cool and cereful as men. But they will not I fancy, go in for "Daily Mail" prizes certainly not if they recognise their limitations.

"My future? Well, I want to do some cross country journeys and to give some exhibition flights. I may go to America. I probably shall. When I come back I shall teach and take passengers, and look after our business. One of my first pupils will be my son, who is a midshipman in the Cape of Good Hope. Do you think I am an unnatural mother? No, of course not. Think how useful it will be to him in his career."

But while we have talked the evening calm has come. The flow of reminiscences and anticipations must stop. Work must begin. Out comes the Farman machine. Up climbs Mrs. Hewlett. Round goes the propeller, once, twice, thrice; then with a steady roar. "Let go!" shelories, raising a hand, and next minute she is circling above our heads.

Some months ago the Antarctic explorer, Dr. Douglas Mawson, who is an eminent geologist, aroused excitement in local mining circles by the announcement that he had discovered a valuable deposit of radium are at Mount Painter, in a far northern district of the state of South Australia. Dr. Mawson has since his return from England again visited the spot, and issued a long Report. He declares that there is a vast lode of radium ore at least three miles long and from a few feet to several hundred yards wide. The deposit is of high grade and a quarter of a ton is ready for shipment. Dr. Mawson calculates the net profit per ton of ore at £227. He says that there are huge hepo sits of corundum (aluminium-bearing ore) in the vicinity.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, which shed over 35 years.

By Appointment To H.M. THE KING.

After fever, Lemco Bouillon is the best and safest tonic. It repairs the waste tissue, replenishes the blood, and builds up a strong constitution. Doctors recommend it

Lemco

The most highly concentrated Beef in the world. Absolutely pure.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

A SWEDISH POET.

Singer of the Land of White Night.

The traveller of to-day, says E. Adams-Ray writing in the "Daily Mail", knows as much of Sweden and things Swedish as can be expected of a man seeking pleasure hurriedly. He journeys from Gothenburg to Stockholm along a pleasant waterway and finds that all is very good. There come back to him the names Linnæus, Swedenborg, Berzelius; he has read of Hedin, the explorer; of the artists Zorn and Hagg; he supposes that the country must have a literature of some sor.—and so, an end. For the number of those who have discovered the real glories of the Swedish forests, lakes, waterfalls and fells is scarcely greater than that of the little band which has passed the barrier formed by a difficult, though beautiful language, and has learned to know and appreciate such prose writer as Almquist, Blanche, Strindberg, Heidenstam and Lagerlof, such a poet as Bellman, or he who, only the other day, was borne to his grave with a pomp greater than attends the funeral of most kings—Gustaf Froding.

SWEDEN IN MINIATURE.

Froding was born little more than fifty years ago in the province of Vermland, and Vermland is Sweden in miniature. Plains, dotted with many a bright-red cottage or the sober-hued wooden houses of a Scandinavian town, stretch away from the vast river and the vaster lake that have given them birth; they narrow into valleys whose slopes are the outposts of hills rising confusedly, ridge behind ridge, clothed with the fragments of the forest that, a mere century ago, lay inviolate from the south of Sweden to the Arctic Circle—a forest which even now recalls the hundred-league wood of enchantment, in whose hidden glades the fairies dance; where giants dwell, and the witch, fair of face and white-bosomed, who is naught but a rotting tree-stump to him who approaches her from behind.

A round as of violins tiny
So soft y 'mid hazel and birch-tres there sighs;
The moon on the meadow gleams shyly—
The forest in midnight lies.
A gleaming, a floating of billowing hair.
And dan ewhirled, ethereal footsteps are there!
Tita! Tita! Tita!
And bosoms and throats white are glancing,
Veils flutter and flaunt, and a rustle there goes
Of lifting o' trains 'mid the dancing
In light-winged, delicate shoes.
Who is it that holds her airy-light bell,
And danceth at midnight in moon-silvered hall?
Tita! Tita! Titania!
When sorrow comes in, as when night-time sinketh
On tangled forest, where one is astray,
Who trusts the glimmer that, afar-off, winketh—
The flames, that dance a while with flickering ray!
In just they dance there, and a jest their gleaming:
Who takes an elf fire for a home-light beaming?
No! Grieve they sorrow out, till brain is steepsth
In wearied stupor: there is comfort found.
'Tis as the wanderer, gone astray, that slepeth
On bed of downy moss, and sleepeth sound:
And, lo! from dim remembered dream awaking,
Sees morning sun through dewiest woodland breaking.

Seen from a hill top is a far-off gleam of silver, where the sun, breaking through a side-valley, illumines some lake that would be a wonder even in Switzerland, but here is scarcely more than a name, known to few except solitary woodland-dwellers, or the trapper who has built his log-hut on one of its islands—the jewels in the silver girdle yonder. These same waters run far into the valley at our feet; they lie there an inky mirror, and the granite giants whose shoulders bear the weight of the pine-woods where we stand gaze into the blackness and dream of the day ere the lake was, or the forest, that came when the glaciers withdrew to more northern heights. And when the sun goes down behind the hills, making way for the "White Night" of the North, it will leave the sky one vast white sapphire or the most golden of topazes; there is no mist, no high-drifting reek from a lumberers' camp-fire but shall be transfigured into slow-shifting shapes of amethyst and ruby. The glory of the heavens reflected in the still-grown waters is as a vision of Valhalla—a mirage of those halls where none might come but those led thither by Valkyrier, or by Fylgier, the invisible, protecting geniuses of men. And if it be high summer, this splendour will not fade from lake and sky ere the east grows radiant will the colours of morning; tints as brilliant, but far more evanescent than those which die away with them in the full light of day.

HIS EARLY WORK.

Froding made his first appearance in the pages of a provincial journal of whose staff he was a member; his earlest published work is dated 1891 and has the unpretentious title, "Guitars and Concertinas." It took the public by storm; it seemed as if a humorist of rank had been discovered. A succession of small volumes, containing poems of great beauty and feeling, convinced Sweden, however, that in Froding the country possessed a writer capable of giving expression to those high imaginings, those "vague, unsatisfied longings" that dwell, all too often unvoiced, in every heart. But just when expectations were highest, the poet was seized with a melancholy that put an end to his work, death coming after one brief interval of light and peace, the St. Bride's summer of a somewhat sunless life.

Master of melodious rhythm and rhyme, Froding is oftenest the "dainty Ariel" of Swedish poetry, though Caliban peeps out now and then. And the glimpses we catch of the great heart of this writer, with room in it for the outcast, for the young and old unhappy, for artless childhood, for laughter and quiet humour, make us suspect that what is warped in his work must be a result of the diseased melancholy that embittered his life. He gives us many pictures, each lyric a small, perfect canvas, of matter-of-fact people or things—scandalmongering old women; deserted girls, with babes that nothing but strangling fingers or the wave can hush; revenge, thought or done; a brooding tramp; a wandering trapper. But he shows us scenes of ideal beauty, glimpses of faery, too, for he knows the meads where the rings of richer grass are; he has sailed the seas whose waters cover the palaces and the hopes of Long Ago.

The stars unto thy brow should have lent all their beamlor,
As jewels lain gleaming,
Or crowned thy hair with their glance—
Thy hair, where rays of silvery brightness went straying.
Faint golden rays playing,
As play the beams auroral through ev'ning's expanse.
'Mid the shimmer round thy forehead was music, was sadness,
But, frozen all gladness,
Untuned on thy lips lay the ballad divine:
And ne'er thy form could follow—a still, gracious willow?
Its longing to billow
With frosst, with infinite grace in each line.
How richly doth thy soul love and fantasy nourish!
How richly doth flourish
All beauty, devotion, all light thou dost feel;
What boots thee thy riches! To shame are they turned,
Dishonoured and spurned,
As wood-violets by a foot-pad's heel,
But, better, may be, nobler, to live thus forlornly—
When all the world did scorn thee
Perchance have Peris guided thy footsteps along.
To me: thou wast a form of light, though darkest night-time breaking,
That fled at morning's waking;
Thou mindest me of a star-glance, a legend, a song.
(From Froding's "Dream Verses.")

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

MISPLACED KINDNESS.

Professor's Wife: "You haven't kissed me for a week."

Professor (absently): "Are you sure? Then who is it I've been kissing?"

A TRIFLE MIXED.

"My friends, you will go on taking the honey from the comb of the goose that lays the golden eggs until you pump it dry!"

IT CAN'T BE DENIED.

Mrs. Myles—Did you ever see a man go through things like that Customs inspector?

Mr. Styles—Oh, yes, I've seen my husband go through a bureau drawer looking for a shirt.

LOVE AND SAUSAGES.

He: "For the perfect enjoyment of love there must be complete confidence."

She: "I have heard pa say identically the same thing about sausages."

A SOFT SPOT.

Ma: Gracious! What's the matter with the baby?

Pa: Oh, he bumped his head against one of the pedals of the piano.

Ma: Poor little dear! Perhaps he's seriously hurt."

Pa: "Nonsense! It was the soft pedal he struck."

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

A blackmailer wrote the following to a wealthy business man: "Send me one thousand pounds or I will abduct your wife."

To which the business man replied: "Sorry I am short of funds, but your proposition interests me."

RUSTIC HONESTY.

Visitor at Farm: "Well this is unusul! Why you are putting all the big apples in the bottom of the barrels and the little ones on top.

Farmer: Yes. Those fruit-dealers in the city are gettin' so sharp, they open the barrels from the bottom to see whether we farmers be trying to cheat them.

A HOLIDAY STORY.

Mother (to small boy going into the country): "Frank, have you taken everything you will need?"

Frank: "Yes, ma."

Mother: "Have you got your toothbrush?"

Frank (indignantly): "Toothbrush! Why, I thought I was going on a holiday!"

A NEAR SHAVE.

Farmer Oats (who has just cashed a cheque)—I don't think this is right.

The Cashier—Would you mind counting it again, sir? I think you'd find it correct.

Farmer Oats (having done so)—Yes, but you must be very, very careful, young man it is only just right.

A MATTER FOR GRATITUDE.

A patronising young lord was seated opposite the late George Meredith at dinner one evening. During a lull in the conversation he adjusted his monocle and leaned forward toward the author "Aw, y, know, Mr. Meredith, he drawled, "I pwessed your house this mawning."

"Thank you," said Meredith quietly. "Thank you very much."

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

"He's very quiet, gentlemen," said an innkeeper, referring to a horse which two young City gentlemen were to drive, "but you must keep the rein off his tail."

"Right," they said, "we will bear that in mind."

When they returned the innkeeper inquired how they had got on.

"Splendid," was the reply. "We had one rather sharp shower, but we took it in turns to hold the umbrella over the horse's tail, so there was no real danger."

PAID IN FULL.

An Irishman was sitting in a station smoking, when a woman came, and, sitting down beside him, remarked:

"Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said, "if ye wuz a lady ye'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the woman burst out again:

"If you were my husband I'd give you poison."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if ye wuz me wife I'd take it."

FULL UP.

The railway carriage was crowded, but a very fat old gentleman who sat by the window calmly ignored the ominous looks of the passengers for taking up so much room.

A boy selling buns poked his head in at the window and enquired—Buns, sir?

The old gentleman was slightly deaf, and, not noticing the buns, thought the boy wanted a seat in the already packed carriage, so he remarked—

Full up, my boy! No more room inside!

A roar of laughter followed his reply, and the old gentleman innocently wondered as to the cause of their merriment.

DIDN'T NEED IT.

It was the anniversary of his young son's birthday, and the proud father, who felt that he ought to give the lad something, stepped into a bookseller's shop.

What kind of book would you like, sir! asked the assistant, to whom the other had, confided his purpose.

Something that would be useful and educative, answered the father, forgetting that he always detested such books in his own boyhood.

Well, here is a very excellent one on 'Self-Help.'

Self-Help! exclaimed the father. Ben don't need anything of that kind. You ought to see him at the dinner-table.

ONLY ONCE.

It was a pitiable mistake, an error sad and grim. I waited for the railway train; the light was dim and low.

It came at last, and from a car there stepped a dainty dame, and, looking up and down the place, she straightway to me came.

Oh, Jack, she cried, oh, dear old Jack, and kissed me as she spoke, then looked again, and, frightened, cried, Oh, what a bad mistake!

I said, Forgive me, maiden fair, for I am not your Jack; and as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straightway give it back.

And since that night I've often stood upon that platform dim, but only once in a man's whole life do such things come to him.

HIS BUSY DAY.

Work exclaimed Jones, after a particularly hard day at the office. Don't talk to me of work. What do you know about it, pray?

Stay-at-home Smith smiled thoughtfully. Well, I know just a little bit, he said. For instance, since I rose this morning I've put down a linoleum, laid three carpets papered four rooms, set up a stove, swept out the hall——.

My dear boy, cried Jones compassionately.

——mended a chair, continued Smith, made a couple of beds, set the table thrice, washed up the thing afterwards, shifted a piano and a chest of drawers and hung nine pictures.

Poor old chap! gasped Jones. Did your wife make you do all that?

No; my little girl did, replied Smith. I've just given her a doll's house.

THE CURE THAT FAILED.

The fair was in full swing and the organ attached to the steam roundabout was screaming itself hoarse, while the lads and lassies performed gallant feats of horsemanship on the wooden Derby winners.

One elderly and somewhat corpulent dame was just completing her sixth successive pennyworth. On terra firma stood her husband, and as the engine slowed down he called to his spouse,

Not a little bit, came the cheerful retort.

Then you'd better come off, bellowed her lesser half, as she whirled past him again.

She says she doesn't feel queer, bawled an attendant, fearing, perchance, that the man had misunderstood.

I know what she said, cried the husband; and that's why she's coming off. She swallowed a shillin' 'alf an hour ago, and we thought as 'ow your machine might come in useful. It's cost us sixpence already, so it's time to stop. Come off, Emma.

ALL GONE.

The cashier of a certain firm had absconded, and the head clerk was decided upon as being the proper person to acquaint the head of the firm of the fact on his arrival.

There had been a dog-fight in the street, and a small crowd was just dispersing when the chief's carriage dashed up.

What's that crowd after, Jorkins? demanded the head of the firm.

The chief clerk thought he had got a chance of breaking the news and seized it.

The vacancy, sir, he replied.

Vacancy! What vacancy?

Cashier, sir.

But we want no cashier Jorkins,

Beg pardon, sir, but we have a vacancy for one.

Jorkins, are you mad?

No, sir. That is, sir, I don't know, sir. Fact is sir, all the cash is gone and—and——

Well

The cashier's mind with it, sir,

GEORGE GRAY Says! The World's Record Billiard Player O-T IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

* Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
† Break record.
‡ 1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with the valuable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics, Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

THE DANGERS OF COUGHS & COLDS

Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased.

A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says:—"For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.

I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

ASK FOR HASU-NO-HANA Reg'd Perfume of the Japanese Lotus

of all Chemists & Perfumers

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited; &c.,

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP OF 1910-11.

Mr. A. F. Besufort, chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1890 and 1896 writes to "The Economist":—

Sir,—The receipt of the commercially prepared returns from Bombay of the last crop of Indian cotton for the season ending June 30th enables an examination to be made of the approximate yield and distribution. The outturn—in thousands of bales—compares as follows the previous seven years:—

Year ending June 30th.	Official Forecast.	Approximate Crops.	Bales	Excess. Per cent.
1903-4 ...	3,226	4,466	1,250	38·8
1904-5 ...	3,808	4,023	215	5·5
1905-6 ...	3,348	4,752	1,304	37·8
1906-7 ...	4,930	5,162	232	4·7
1907-8 ...	3,122	4,401	1,279	40·9
1908-9 ...	3,691	4,744	1,053	2·8
1909-10 ...	4,502	5,291	789	7·8
1910-11 ...	4,385	4,102	567	12·1

A Record May 18th!

Apparently the crop was 622,00 bales smaller than the previous record one, but actually 801,000 bales less, as shown by the difference in the stocks at Bombay at the end of each season. In the following table the distribution of the crops for well nigh half a century is given:—

IN THOUSANDS OF BALES OF 400 LBS.

Mean of Five Years Ending.	Exports. U.K.	Cont.	Far East.	Total.
1867-8	1,335	100	74	1,509
1872-3	1,225	280	94	1,567
1877-8	721	500	60	1,281
1882-3	454	753	90	1,297
1887-8	574	829	55	1,458
1892-3	235	1,158	98	1,491
1897-8	94	831	299	1,224
1902-3	66	742	578	1,386
1907-8	91	1,242	597	2,930
Years.				
1908-9	64	1,034	822	1,920
1909-10	151	1,413	1,058	2,632
1910-11	150	1,368	714	2,232

Mean of Five Years Ending.	Consumption. Mills.	Local.	Total.	Less Imports.	Approximate Crops.
1867-8	65	600	665	10	2,114
1872-3	114	604	718	12	2,273
1877-8	193	619	812	15	2,078
1882-3	355	638	993	16	2,274
1887-8	640	677	1,317	17	2,758
1892-3	1,093	716	1,799	25	3,255
1897-8	1,351	729	2,080	22	3,282
1902-3	1,592	738	2.330	33	3 683
1907-8	1,917	745	2.663	33	4,560
Years.					
1908-9	2,109	750	2,859	35	4,744
1909 10	1,935	750	2.685	26	5,217
1910-2	a 1,700	750	2,450	13	4,682

a. Estimated.

Of the year's supply, 52 per cent. was retained for home consumption, and 48 per cent. exported, 3 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 30 per cent. to the Continent of Europe, and 15 per cent. to Japan and the Far East. The mill consumption, entered at 1,700,000 bales, or 535,000 bales (12 1-2 per cent less than in the previous year, is considered by a Bombay correspondent as too high owing to 23 local mills having been entirely closed for fully half the year. The local consumption of 750,000 bales, barely 1lb per head of the population, is maintained at the "conventional estimate" arrived at by the Director-General Commercial Intelligence Department and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in 1907. Seven-eighths of the shipments continue to be exported from Western India:—

	Bales.	per cent.
Bombay	1,644,000	73·7
Karachi	285,000	12·8
Calcutta	66,000	3·0
Madras	64,000	
Coconada	38,000	9·6
Tuticorin	114,000	
Rangoon	21,000	0·9
Total	2,232,000	100·0

Particulars of the shipments to foreign countries from all the Indian ports are not yet available, but we are able to give those from Bombay in the last and preceding seasons:—

(IN THOUSANDS OF BALES.)

Bombay to—	1909-10	1910-11.	+ or—
United Kingdom	96	57	— 39
France	109	107	— 2
Belgium	189	184	— 5
Spain	61	67	+ 6
Italy	220	252	+ 32
Sweden	15	6	— 9
Germany	192	172	— 20
Austria	168	168	—
Russia	2		— 2
United States	3		— 3
China	95	19	— 76
Japan	838	610	— 228
Other countries	4	2	— 2
Indian ports	33	38	+ 5
Total	2,025	1,682	—343

The shipments from Bombay to all ports were 343,000 bales, or 16·9 per cent. less than in the previous year. Italy and Spain alone show an increase. To the United Kingdom the shipments fell by 40·6 per cent., to Germany by 10·4, to China by 79·2, and to Japan by 27·2 per cent. In the "Indian Trade Journal" April 20th last an article appeared headed "Extra Factory consumption of Cotton in India," in which an endeavour is made to show that the "conventional estimate" arrived at in 1907 is too large. Starting on the basis of the yarn produced in the Indian mills during the twelve years ending 1907-8, the writer arrives at a mean annual total of 3,104,860 bales of cotton for mill consumption and net exports, as compared with an estimated yield of 3,028,000 bales, a deficit of only 76,860 bales or 2.5 per cent.' If the "conventional estimate" be added, the deficit is raised to 626,860 bales, or 21.4 per cent., which, in the opinion of the writer, is not probable. So long as the Commercial Intelligence Department accept the estimates of the Provincial Directors of Agriculture without question, when they are in possession of data which prove underestimating, so long will their forecasts of yield continue unreliable. The writer of these notes has examined the whole of the provincial returns over a series of years, with varying results. It will be sufficient if he gives a brief summary of his examination of the Madras Presidency ones; the most complicated of all, for the six years ending 1908-9;—

	Bales.
Average official estimate of crops	161,000
Net imports by sea and rail	45,000
Total annual supply	206,000
Average exports to foreign countries	234,000
" mill consumption	107,000
Total exports and consumption	341,000
Excess	134,000

The exports and mill consumption, therefore, exceeded the estimated annual supply by 134,000 bales, or 65 per cent. In the same official article it is stated that the Madras authorities estimate the local consumption "with all reserve" at over 73,000 bales, which raises the excess to 207,000 bales and doubles the estimated supply!

MOTOR-CAR MURDER CASE.

Chesterfield (Virginia), Sept. 8 (Renter).—Mr. Beattie has been found guilty of murdering his wife. Judge Watson rejected an application for a new trial. The jury were absent fifty-eight minutes, and when they announced their verdict of "Guilty" the Court sent them back to determine the degree of the crime. On the return the jury announced that they found Mr. Beattie was guilty in the first degree. The Judge sentenced Mr. Beattie to be executed on Nov. 24, and asked if he had anything to say. The prisoner replied, "I have nothing to say." He added to his friends in Court, "I haven't lost yet." Judge Watson subsequently granted a stay of execution for ninety days.

DOG SHOW AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The annual Dog Show was held at the Town Hall this morning. There were a number of entries and Mr. Horace Johnstone acted as Judge. The best animal in the show, Mr. Murray's dachs-hound, "Sundon," got the Viceroy Cup. Mrs. McCrow exhibited the best toy dog, "Lady Squib."

SPORTING NEWS.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The ties in the Durand Football Tournament, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers vs. the Simla Volunteers Club, and the 4th King's Royal Rifles vs. the 1st South Lancashirs, were played this afternoon.

In the first match play was confined in the Volunteers' court and the ball passed to Davies, the outside right forward, who scored the first goal for the Fusiliers. The Fusiliers continued pressing and though the Volunteers' goal-keeper saved several attempts at goal, the Fusiliers gained a second goal in the first half-time. On resuming play, the Fusiliers again succeeded and after some desultory play the ball passed to Holman, who kicked the first goal for the Volunteers. Before time was up, the Fusiliers added two more goals to their credit, thus winning by 5 goals to 1. Score:—

Royal Welsh Fusiliers ..... 5 goals.
Simla Volunteers Club..... 1 goal.

In the second match the Lancashires gained a goal within five minutes of the commencement. The Rifles then puting on a spurt soon after equalised and this was followed up by a second goal by the Rifles. In the second half the Rifles were pressing and finally secured a third goal winning the match by 3 to 1. Score:—

4th King's Royal Rifles ..... 3 goals.
1st South Lancashires ..... 1 goal.

The sprinting match was won by the Royal Scots against the North-Western Railway Volunteers.

FOOTBALL.

The Triangular Contest.

Full arrangements have now been completed for the Triangular matches, the proceeds of which are to go to the scheme of building in Bombay a branch of the Union Jack Club. Lots have been drawn and the first game will be between naval and military teams. The winners of this will play the civilian team. Each night the game will start at 5-15 p.m. and 25 minutes only will be played each way, but there will be an interval of 15 minutes at half-time.

On Saturday, at half-time, a large number of boys of St. Mary's College will give simultaneously a musical exhibition of lance drill and barbells and displays on the horizontal bars and vaulting horse, and also hold a scrimmage boxing contest. After the game on Saturday the children of the Indo-British Institution will give a display of drill, and there will be music by the Royal Warwickshire Band. On Monday at half-time the Royal-Warwickshire Regiment will give a Gymnastic display and their drums will turn out in full regimental costumes and beat a retreat. At the conclusion of the game Major General Swann, provided his engagements will permit him to visit Bombay, will present a silver cup and medals. The Cup is a present of a gentleman who desires to be known as "A sympathiser of the object." H. E. Rear Admiral Slade K.C.S.I., has expressed his full sympathy with this attempt to assist the funds of the Union Jack Club and it is hoped that he will be able to be present in person.

PROTECTION IN INDIA.

John Murray writes to the "Times" of Sept. 11:—

Sir,—Will you allow me to point out to your readers the absolute preference which is granted by the Government in India to Indian manufacturers, in connection with the purchase of its own supplies?

For a good many years it has been customary to limit competition for a few particular Government contracts, such as for boots and paper, expressly to Indian manufacturers, but until two years ago there was no general embargo on British or foreign competition. The rules then introduced, however, practically prohibit the purchase of any goods outside India except those which are not manufactured in the country.

These rules were sanctioned provisionally by Lord Morley, as Secretary of State for India, and among the conditions he laid down was that goods purchased from Indian manufacturers should not cost more than they could be bought for in England. He further requested that the effect of the new rules should be brought under his notice, and bearing this in mind I wrote to the India Office recently asking if they would tell me how far the rules had reduced the purchase of Government stores from this country. To my surprise the information was refused on the ground of the "laborious" inquiry which would be necessary to get it.

There is reason to believe that the authorities in India apply the new rules in a way which does not strictly conform to the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State, and in view of this I am not altogether surprised that the India Office did not welcome my inquiry. If the condition that purchases in India should be confined to goods not costing more than in this country were strictly observed, it would practically nullify the preference which the rules were intended to establish in favour of Indian manufacturers, and the Government in India, as a matter of fact, only require that local prices should not be unreasonable, making the preference a more serious affair for British manufacturers.

Although we are officially denied any information of the result of the new rules, I should mention that an official inquiry was made before they were introduced, and it was found that indents to the value of half a million pounds annually, on average, had been sent to England for articles that might have been obtained "satisfactorily"—that is my recollection of the word used—in India. On this estimate, therefore, which is more likely to be under than over the mark, the new rules are of no small importance of British manufacturers. I might add that a catalogue of Indian manufactures has been compiled for the use of purchasing officers by the Intelligence Department of the Government in India, to secure the widest application of the preference and any one who wishes to have a closer idea of the probable loss to British traders by the new rules should consult that document to see the wide range of articles to which they apply.

166 Fleet Street, E. C. Sept. 5.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Major Norman Leslie, 30th Lancers, Indian Army, to Lilian, third daughter of the late Col. M. E. Forbes, Indian Army, will take place in October.

A marriage will shortly take place between Captain Philip Howell, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides, and Miss Linnet Buxton, daughter of the late H. E. Buxton, Esq., and Mrs. Buxton, of Fritton Hall, near Great Yarmouth.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Madras in December, between Capt. Verney Asser, D. S. O., Royal Field Art., and Hyacinth, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Irwin, C.I.E., late of the Public Works Department, India, and Mrs. Irwin, of South Adyar, Madras.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly in India, between Capt. Ralph C. G. Pollock, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), elder son of the late Harry F. Pollock, and of Mrs. H. Pollock, Steyning, Sussex, and Ruby Weld Forrester, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Harry Hammersley St. George, senior ordnance officer, Scottish Command, and of Mrs. St. George Cleveland House, Bury St. Edmunds.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in December in India, between Mr. Frank Bissett, of Penshurst Estate, Purmade, South India, and Miss Mary (May) Deane-Drummond, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Deane-Drummond, of The Old Grange Dymock, Gloucestershire.

The marriage arranged between Capt. R. P. Fox, the King's Regt., and Olive, second daughter of the late Arthur Pemberton Hodgson, Indian Civil Service, and of the late Mrs. Hodgson, of Dorking House, Cosham, will take place quietly, owing to mourning, at Felixstowe on Sept. 27.

The marriage arranged between Henry Alexandra Smith, Indian Civil Service, son of the late Herbert A Smith, of The Mount, Chepstow, and Mrs. Smith, 4 Belvedere Road Clifton, and Margaret F., daughter of the late Sir Thomas Higham, K.C.I.E., and Lady Higham, 1 Codrington Place, Clifton, Bristol, will take place at Simla in October.

The marriage arranged between Miss Catherine Carleton (Cooie) Fry and Capt. Maxwell M. Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse, Ambala, will shortly take place in India from the residence of Miss Fry's uncle, Brig.-Gen. C. I. Fry at Belgaum.

THE "WEARY-WILLIES" OF THE WORLD.

How a Famous Physician Would Cure Them.

There is no more subtle indication of the way in which the body changes from time to time than that afforded by the sensations of the individual.

It is within everyone's experience that a time comes when, for no apparent reason, he feels weak and unable to undergo any exertion. The crying need is for something which will give a sensation of strength. Under such circumstances nothing compares with Sanatogen. This is the greatest energising revitalising and reconstituent food known to science. It contains no alcohol or harmful drug but is made exclusively of the body building element of milk, chemically combined with glycerophosphate of sodium the active principle of the brain and nervous system.

As Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous writer on Health Subjects, has said:—"If in place of relying upon alcohol a 'pick-me-up' the tired person tried Sanatogen, he would soon discover his weariness to be replaced by a different feeling—that of renewed vigour unaccompanied by any subsequent or corresponding depression. Sanatogen's advantage over the ordinary tonics ranging from iron and quinine to arsenic and strychnine, is that its use does not derange digestion but contrariwise assists enfeebled appetite. Again its use can be continued for long periods in obstinate cases without in the least degree interfering with the work and pursuits of ordinary life.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

DISTRESSED CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask you to kindly make known to the charitable public of Bombay that large herds of distressed cattle from Sind and Cutch are now arriving with their owners, whose condition is also in many cases much distressed, on the Kathiawar side of the Ran of Cutch.

All possible arrangements are being made for the relief of the men but, there being no available fodder in Kathiawar, practically nothing can be done for the cattle without special assistance which possibly some of the more charitably disposed of your readers may be in a position to offer.

Any consignments of fodder of any sort that can be railed to the Morvi Station and thence to the Khakhrechi road tramway station in the Morvi State, will be gratefully received and distributed under my careful supervision.—Yours, etc.

V. de. B. HANCOCK.

Political Agent, Halar Prant, and in charge Malia Taluka, Kathiawar.
Rajkot, September 27.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN PUTUMAYO.

Mr. J. R. Gubbins, who presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Peruvian Amazon Company on Sept. 12, to consider a resolution for voluntary liquidation, dealt with the alleged ill-treatment of the Indian labourers in the Putumayo.

He said that when the allegations of ill-treatment were originally made, the directors were unaware of anything of the kind. But from the reports of the Commission sent out by the Company, as well as from a report by Sir Roger Casement to the Foreign Office, it would seem that the allegations were well founded. The majority of the crimes, however were said to have been committed before 1907, and more especially in 1901 and 1905. Thus it was evident that even before the formation of the Company an improvement began to take place. [The Company was registered on Sept. 26, 1907.] The investigation resulted in the dismissal of many employees whose treatment of the Indians was not satisfactory. A number of those against whom the most serious charges had been made left Putumago years before, while others had met their deaths at the hands of the Indians. The Peruvian Government had made many arrests, and had issued warrants against others, and by the last mail from Peru the Board learned that judicial proceedings had been begun. On the whole, the efforts of the Company to improve the lot of the Indians in the Putumayo had met with a fair measure of success. Those efforts had cost the Company considerable sums of money, and had helped to bring about its present financial difficulties. Should the difficulties result in the complete extinction of the Company a beneficent influence, so far as the Putumayo was concerned, would certainly cease.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Sept. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H S F Davies I A, B
Mr K W Barrie, B
Mr O C Fink, B
Mr M B Comber, B
Mr F O Daly, B
Mr V W Morton, B
Mr F B Thomas, B
Mr H J A Morrison, B
Mr A T Vieux, B
Mr F C Rowland, I C S, B
Capt P W Burrowes, B
Capt M L Ferrar, B
Major H A Morre, 36 Sikhs
Capt R G J Gatherer, 10 G R
Capt R St J Gillespie, R E
Capt T E M Lane, 9 B Inf
Capt A G Jones, 36 Jacab's H
Capt J A Longridge, S T O
Capt M G D Rowlandson, 38 Dogras
Lieut M H Jackson, 29 Lrs
Lieut G P Murray, 82 Punj
Lieut W C Reid, 32 Lrs
Lieut A G Kiuch, R I M
Lieut H M K Mollliet, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr L F Peglie, B Cov 1 mo 20 days
Mr S H Gaiger, B 3 mo M. C.
Mr J M F Petters, B, 4 mo M C
Mr L M Priday, P, 2 mo M C
Mr C Brook, B, 3 mo M C
Mr F J T Coleman, B, 14 days
Mr F W Roberts, B 3 mo
Mr H J A Morrison, B, 3 mo M C
Mr L M Wynch, M Cov, 6 mo
Mr L C Miller, M, 3 mo M C
Mr R L Swann, M, 3 mo M C
Mr B C Leggatt, M, 6 mo M C
Major A E C Perkins, 40 Pathans to Dec 1
Major C R Elliot, 30 Lrs, 3 days
Major A W Chitty, Bde-Major Forozeporo Bde, to Nov 4
Capt W R B Stacey, 92 Punj 1 mo M C
Capt G F Groteon, 7 Lrs to Nov 5
Captain N G B Goodfellow 128 Prs 6 mo
Capt J F James, I M S, 4 days
Capt G E D Monat, 79 Inf 6 mo M O C
Lieut C E Montefiore, 110 L Inf 4 mo
Lieut J S Marshall, 35 Sikhs, 5 days
Lieut C W G Walker, 37 Dogras, to date of commencement of Staff College Course
Second-Lieut G D Guthrie Unatt List, 5 days
Commander C F Fletcher, R I M

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E W Brown, B
Mr V O Raynor, B
Mr W J McEvoy, B
Mr H C Baker, B
Mr C Litchfield, B
Mr A E Henderson, B
Mr V G Morgan, B
Mr E H Jones, M
Mr J Nissim, Bo Cov
Mr A H Whyte, Bo

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 15th Sept., brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Tucker, Mr H B
Arlee, Mr O F
Mellor, Mrs C Band child
Macpherson, Capt J
Lawford, Col S T B
Bouring, Mrs P F
Allen, Miss K
de Burgh, Mrs
Watt, Mrs O
Holland, Mr P T and Mrs
Day, Mrs H E child and infant nurse
Dutt, I C S Mr A G
Tucker, Mrs H B
Parsons, Mr J
Richards, Mr J
Tanyon, Mr W J T
Amor, Mr C T
Richards, Mrs J
Jameson, Rev A P C and Mrs
Andrews, Mr J H
Kimberley, Miss
Covell, Miss
Ives, Mr S St J
Jeffrey, Mr J P
Aldertors' maid Mrs and (Miss A Datz)
Hyde, Mr H E
Kenns, Mr and Mrs
Alves, Capt W Mrs
Browning, Mr C A
Stephenson, Mr F H A
Edie, Mrs D C H and infant ayah
Yule, Mr H E
Whyte, Mr A H Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Were, Maj H H
Smith, Major A
Corbould, Mr P S and Mrs
Gordon, Mr L V
Irving, Mr M
Fraser, Hon S M Mrs and Miss
Kingston, Major E Mrs
Rice, Capt G
Graham, Capt D S
Miller, Miss V
Bannatyne, Capt N C
Molesworth, Mr W J
Norton, Mr E F
McLaughlin, Capt H D
Colmore, Mr H
Jones, Mr H L
Eaves, Mr A F
Brookes, Rev J A R
Troup, Mr W
Hutton, Lt Col G
Beatty, Maj L N
Dennis, Mr J O C
Spurgeon, Mr C E
Blackham, Maj R J and Mrs
Karrichh, Mr S
Alexander, Mr St L
Smith, Mr H S
Macpherson, Mr J
Palmer, Lt W G
Langer, Mr
Sutherland, Mr J and Mrs
Backhouse Miss P
Pierson, Mr C E
Spurrier, Capt R G and Mrs
Robertson, Mr A C
Sangster, Capt P B
Hector, Mr and Mrs
Leventon, Maj A
Sweetman, Major
Saunders, Maj A R and Mrs
White, Mr L
Lall, Mr B C
Stephens, Lt L N
Bockett, Mrs
Chevis, Mr W and Mrs
Pedley, Maj S H
Williams, Rt Rev A A
Williams, Capt R C
Cracey, Capt J
Hatfield, Mr H S
Thornbury, Mr P N
Crichton, Mr J B and Mrs
Mehta, Mr H M
Molinson, Capt J
Leighton, Capt
Strahey, Lt Col
Clerk, (Mr Arnold)
Fennis, Maj J F
Gregory, Mr C N
Brown, Mr A M
Molesworth, Capt A L N
Baker, Capt R G
Cosgrane, Mr W A and Mrs
Anderson, Mr W M
Edie, Mr D C H
Hume, Capt N H
Hutchinson, Capt J R
Warden, R I M Comd and St L S
Coen, Mr E W
Lowe, Col R B
James, Lt F H
Lowe, Mrs R B
Vivian, Mr T
Thomas, Mr K B
John, Sir E
Temple, Mr B
Craven, Mr A S
Sutherland, Maj D W
Young, Mr W E
Gentl man
Clayton, Mr T
Henderson, Lt G
Mowbray, Capt J L
MacGregor, Capt W W
Parsons, Mr E
Johnson, Mr D S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Philton, Lt Col
Karanjia, Mr B M
Bhasania, Mr M C
Byranger, P C Mr and Mrs
Feetham, Lt Col E
Bilimoria, Mr H

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Monbray, Mr A G and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Ingram, Mr J A
Pannett, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mr W P Mrs
Laskie, Mr N
Capito, Mr C E
Cornish, Mr J R

Per s. s. Circassia, Oct. 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 2nd October, with the following passengers, and will land them at No. 2 Victoria Dock at about 7 a. m.:—

Anderson, Lt D V F
Anderson, Mrs
Bergmann, Mr L
Borden, Mrs H L
Borden, Miss B
Borden, Master L A
Bontflower, Lt E C
Cameron, Mrs A
Dolphin, Mr W H
Dolphin, Mrs and 2 infants
Drummond, Mr G R
Drummond, Mrs & infant
Gow, Lt-Col J A
Green, Lt G A
Hamilton, Col W J
Hamilton, Mrs
Holl, Mr W E
Humphreys, Miss L
Hunt, Miss K M
Johnson, D D Rev W C
Johnson, Miss M E
Keogh, Maj J B
Keogh, Mrs
Lines, Mr A
Lines, Mrs and infant
Lucas, Miss E C
Lyon, Mr C B
Maunsell, Capt
Maw, Mrs W N
McDonald Mrs and infant
Melville, Capt
Melville, Mrs and maid
Mumme, Mrs E C
Okell, Mr
Pike, Miss
Polyblank, Mr N
Robertson, Mr R A
Robinson, Miss
Rogers, Miss E
Salter, Miss E
Salter, Miss M
Sillars, Mr J
Smithers, Lt H
Smithers, Mrs
Steel, Maj E B
Sultan, Mr M
Sweetman, Maj M J
Sweetman, Mrs
Turnball, Mrs N V
Tweedale, Mr J.
Walker, Miss E
Woodward, Mr E S
Woodward, Mrs & infant
Wilkinson, Mr R

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Sept. 30

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr G
Allen, Mr B G
Carpenter, Mrs
Chettle, Mr and Mrs E A
Eccles, Mr P
Gauntlett, Mrs
Gauntlett, Mr M F
Hodgson, Mr R C
Heden, Mr A E
Javeri, Mr M M
Javeri, Mr B T
Kirkwood, Mrs M H
Kemble, Rev J W Mrs, child and infant
Kitchin, Mr G
Ludlow, Mr F
Lacey, Mr C B
Lytton, Mrs
Milne, Mr J S
Miller, Miss Maryaret.
Marks, Mr G N
Montgomery, Mr S J
McMillan, Mr D
Madden, Capt
Olford, Mr T
Perrott, Mr H R T S
Phillips, Mr W
Paci, Mr B S
Quilter, Mr
Roberts, Mr W H
Richards, Mr A J
Sabenadiere, Mr A
Sarkies, Mrs J C
Sinha, Mr T M B
Silvester, Mr C J
Skinner, Miss
Treble, Mr H
Wall, Mrs F
Warres, Mr D H
Willmott, Mr and Mrs H M and infant
Withers, Mr G K
Yusuf, Mr Mohamed

Per s. s. "Africa," Oct 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s s "Africa" to-morrow from the stream The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Carnac Bunder at 9-30 a m sharp Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 6 a m sharp

Alimohandasi, Mr S S
Bomonji Dhunjibhoy, Mr
Braddon, Miss
Campbell, Mr and Mrs J S
Christoy, Mr Ch
Dana, Mr E
Eck, Mr and Mrs O
Fateh Mahomed, Mr
Florbert, Revd Fr
Ferdinand, Revd Fr
Haji Ebrahim, Mr
Ibrahim Tyab, Mrs
Ibrahim Tyab, Mr
Jackson, Mr A F S
Kemp, Mrs F N
Kornfeld, Mrs E
Leva, Capt L
Miller, Mr F
Marrs, Mr R
Mahmoud Bey, Mr S
Miller, Mrs F
Mosden, Mr
Nur Ahmed, Mr
Neill, Mrs N
Powell, Mr W H
Prabhakar, Mr M G
Price, Miss
Padar, Mr E P
Pallonji, Mr
Sheppard, Major J S
Stuart, Mr A N
Tubuck, Major S M
Taylor, Mr J
Ubald, Revd Fr
Wylie, Mr
Wright, Mr and Mrs P G and infant

DEATH OF AN INDIAN BARRISTER.

A verdict of "Accidental suffocation" was returned at an inquest at Hammersmith on Sept. 12, on the body of Sharaer Muswanji Boongaja, thirty-four, an Indian barrister, lately residing at a boarding-house at 12 Rockly Road, West Kensington. The evidence showed that Boongaja had just finished his education at Cambridge University, where he took his degree with honours in natural science and history. He was called to the Bar last year, and intended to return to India in a few days. He was subject to epileptic fits, and on Sunday morning was found dead in the boarding house, a doctor attributing death to suffocation through falling on the floor while in an epileptic fit.

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache
Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism
Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache
Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hustle or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening waste discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the cause, and most scientific and practical cure for self-cast ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free

ASTHMA
Why suffer when—
LALKALA
will give you instant relief
EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net.
Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.
SURE SAFE PLEASANT
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers—LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

RESIST MALARIA
'VANA' TONIC WINE
(Trade Mark)
Obtainable of all Pharmacists
SEE YOU GET 'VANA'
Prevents the blood becoming poor, gives tone to the nerves and stores up a reserve of vitality and power to resist attack.
THE IDEAL INVIGORATOR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
ALL RIGH

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh with a general cargo 39 horses, 8 cabin and 112 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2846 tons Captain C. Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The H. M. S. Armed armed Launch Mashona, Lieut.Commander G. H. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jask, which port she left on the 24th September.

The H. M. S. Armed Launch Muzbee, Captain George Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jask, which port she left on the 24th September.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander G. H. Latouche, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jask, which port she left on the 24th September.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a generl cargo and passengers.

The steamer Powergate, 2358 tons, Captain R. M. Jackson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Hatumet, 2584 tons, Captain J. Peters, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 28th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck ..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Jones..... do
R I M S Minto.....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 29.

Avala.....2382 Canham.....W & A Graham & Co
Arcadia.....3412 Barcham.. Shanghai.....P & O Co
Brilliant Bque ...2609 Grant .....Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Beckbergen.....2447 Hond.....Antwerp ... T M & Co
Bells of France.....2468 Cargill .....A Yule & Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Hatumet .....2584 Peters ... Do
Hazley.....3096 Williams.....P & O Co
Lawada.....2124 Lane ... M M & Co
Lindenfels ....2525 Schwars.....W & A Graham & Co
Meanatchy.....1368 Kilner... ..... Do
Nurani .....2820 Crosbin ..... T Morrison & Co
Newby Hall.....2846 Parker .....Killick Nixon & Co
Palitana.....1934 Penny ...Karachi...20-9...M M & Co
Pundua.....2126 Morrison.....M M & Co
Shirley.....2102 Stone.....T Morrison & Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....Aden .....30-9..... P & O & Co
Uriana .....3394 Stockwell .....M M & Co
Negrie Cross .....1944 Leng..... .....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Toronto	3894	Pickering	Hull		F & Co
D&E Clan Sinclair	3290	Smith.	Coast Ports		5-10 J Finlay & Co
F Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Port Said		3-10 W & A Graham & Co
G Governador	176	McLeas	Repairing		Chas Brown & Co
N Maresfield	2652	Davies	Hull		3-10 W & A Graham & Co
P Barenfels	3419	Engelage	Hamburg	via Karachi	1-10 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Grimsbergen ...3157 Goot...Antwerp... T M & Co
5 Zurichmoor.....2342 Stonehouse...Hull...1-10 ..... W & A Graham & Co
6 Hakata Maru .....3870 Nomura...Kobe .....6-10... N Y Kaisha
7 Africa...2565 Seberich...Trieste...1-10 A L S N Co
9 Culna.....3963 Farquharson.....M M & Co
12&13 Arabia.....4098 Palmer...London .....7-10 ..... P & O & Co

B I Dock

Lhasa ..... 949 McHarmed ..... M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed...Repairing...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Praesident ...2036 Bremerd...Delagoa Bay &c ..30-9... A Strandes
Saifi .....502 Baldwin...Jeddah... The Bo & M S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
29	Pundua	Morrison	Basreh, Sept 14
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Sept 24
	Newby Hall	Parker	L'pool, Sept 13
	R I M S Minto	Latouch	Jask, Sept 24
	H M S AL Mashona	Wilson	Jask, Sept 24
	H M S AL Muzbee	Wilson	Jask, Sept 24

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Homayun	Moloney	Jeddah
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Towergate	Jackson	Calcutta
	Hatumet	Peters	Calcutta

The steamer Ceylon, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co, steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th Sept.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 29.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,500 cwts barley, 7 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 78 cwts buffalo horns, V Esmail; 78 cwts buffalo horns, Ismail Sewjee; 23 cases M O P shells, E Sultanally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—1 bale woollen carpets, 2 bales cotton carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beethoven s—2,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—149 bales cotton waste, Khimjee Vishram and Co.

Gramsbergen s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 192 cwts cotton waste, N Damjee.

Culna s—1,000 tons manganese ore, the Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

Culna s—8 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—400 cwts ajowanseed, W and A Graham and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 9 cases wooden furniture, W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, J C Todiwalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co,

FOR HULL.

Marisfield s—59 cwts cotton seed, K Kessawjee and Co; 536 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Toronto s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—4000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, Madhavdass Amersey and Co, 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—350 bales twist; Sassoon J. David & Co. 150 bales twist; M M Essabhoy.

Ceylon s—3.00 bales twist, M Gazenand; 644 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co 750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, called by the SHERIFF to express Public approval of the intended action of the Local Government in regard to the suppression of GAMBLING on the TURF, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1911, at 5-45 P.M. (S. T)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 30th September 1911.

PROFITABLE SHEEP-FARMING.

An example of what human energy and perseverance can accomplish in what seemed for ages the most desolate and savage of regions is to be found in Punta Arenas, Southern Chile. This now flourishing place is but a few miles distant from Port Famine where the first settlers perished, beaten in their struggle with the cruel elements of these shores. Now Punta Arenas, the most southerly City on the Globe, is prosperous and rising rapidly in commercial importance. Two years ago its exports were valued at £900,000, and many hundred steamers called in the port. Its 10,000 inhabitants are never either poor or hungry, though to say that they are all millionaires as some do, is an exaggeration. But to find comparative wealth in a place where neither grain nor fruit can ripen, so inclement is the climate, is a remarkable coincidence. Sheep and fish are abundant and wages are high. The port is the head-quarters of whalers and of seal-fishing, and of a brisk trade in the skins of a great variety of animals. It imports rabbit-skins for the doubtful, but lucrative practice of dyeing and transforming them into sealskin for a market that will have shams. Near Punta Arenas are huge freezing establishments, one, Rio Seco, freezes the carcases of 2,500 sheep daily during the late summer and autumn, making a total of 170,000 sheep frozen into mutton during the year. There is not much time lost in the process. Two minutes after the sheep is brought to the fatal table it is killed, skinned, trimmed, wrapped in its cotton travelling suit and placed in the coal chamber whence it goes to the freezer. The skins are sent at once to a pelt factory near, and within 24 hours are made ready for export and packed in barrels for Europe where they are made into parchment. The wool of the sheep is a considerable item in the exports of the town. Sheepfarming is by no means, an old industry in Tierra del Fuego nor was it at first a safe one, for the farmer was face to face with the risk of losing all at any moment, by the depredations of Indians who thought little of cutting the throats of a whole flock as one morning's work.

The present great development is due to the Exploditora Company which purchased in 1893 a Government concession, and followed this up by further purchases until it now leases 3,334,800 acres of public land from the Chilian Government. It has all this wire-fenced, furnished with buildings and the necessary installations at a cost of £100,000. It has besides two million acres of freehold land and certain rights of exploitation over other tracts. The last time of shearing, 1,600,000 sheep were counted and the Company owns 23,000 cattle and 9,000 horses. It tins yearly 40,000 sheep in 6-lb. tins in its own factory, boils down the fat of 60,000 sheep into tallow and does the same office on a large scale for other sheep farms. It intends, before long, to have a freezing establishment of its own, and to export frozen carcases direct to European markets. Meanwhile it sells 100,000 sheep a year to Rio Seco. But the lease of the Company's land is running out and the people of Punta Arenas are agitating against a renewal, on the plea that the land should be leased or sold to small holders. This seems a reasonable view, but the Company insists that it is not, for the small holder could not unaided fight against climatic influences and make ends meet and they urge that the work done by the Explodatora is invaluable to the country. Their method and system which has made a desert district produce meat and wool—food and clothing—in abundance, is borrowed from Australasia, and the management is almost exclusively British. It is more than probable that the Company will secure a new lease of the land they have exploited so well. Coal is found near Punta Arenas and is used in its factories. There are traces of petroleum near, but not much is expected from its development. Nor is the alluvial gold still lying in many parts of the country profitable to work on a large scale. Punta Arenas must eventually become the extreme southern terminus of the Argentine Railway system and its importance will then be considerably enhanced.

THE PLAGUE OF WASPS.

There is a general belief that the sting of a wasp who is now troubling England vastly, is far more formidable than that of a bee, and people shrink from a close acquaintance with a wasp on quite mistaken grounds, for the fact is that, when not driven frantic by interference, his sting is much less venomous than that of his more provident cousin, and yields more easily to treatment. He has, indeed, a considerable reserve of force which he brings into play when maddened by the wild actions of the nervous persons who cannot endure to see wasps buzzing round, and then perhaps the venom is more concentrated. The wasp has but one short summer to disport himself in. Then the shadows close round, and he comes to an untimely and miserable end. It is not certain that he could not put off the evil day. When the flowers strike work and their nectar dries up, the wasp is starved out and dies. He occupies much the same place among the insect tribe as that great army of irresponsible and undistinguished beings in the human world who do little for King and Country. They leave no monument behind them, though unfortunately they perpetuate their race by leaving a few exact counterparts of themselves as connecting links with the next generations. The few wasps that survive the winter to carry on the species are, on the contrary, very carefully selected and belong to the royal family of the settlement. They celebrate their nuptials just before it is time to hibernate for the long cold winter, and make up as queen-wasps in the early summer or late spring. Each queen looks out a likely hole in the ground where she can establish a small nursery. Her anxieties for the coming generation and summer's due supply of wasps give her no peace, for it is to the outcome of the first eggs that she looks for help in building a nest and bringing up the far larger family she feels it her duty to give to the world. Forthwith their work begins. The original nest has to be enlarged, annexes have to be built, for the queen does nothing for the rest of the summer, but deposit eggs in the cells made ready for her.

The workers take over charge of the whole concern and when the grubs appear attend to their feeding and valeting, still adding to the nest to suit the exigencies of their queen. This is pretty hard work for insects, as the earthen hole has to be made more roomy, for this entails removal of earth, roots and even stones, but it is all done, the workers get out the earth and let the stones fall of their own weight until there is sufficient elbow-room for the task of building additions. They manufacture the tough grey paper of the cells themselves, of wood-fibre, which they gather from fences or tree-trunks met with in their daily rounds, macerated and well-mixed in their brilliant bodies. Of this they keep a good supply ready to add cell after cell to the nest during all the laying time of the queen which lasts through the summer months. She does nothing else whatever, her feeding and comfort being seen after sedulously by the workers. The number of these is ever on the increase, according as the grubs mature and leave the cells to join the community as full-grown wasps. Towards the end of the summer every nest is crowded, some numbering as many as five hundred individuals. It is then impatient men grumble at the plague of wasps that hang round wherever fruit and sweet things are to be found. But before long, the autumn airs chill the hearts of the sun-loving creatures, they begin to falter and die, for they have not stored an ounce of food and are the victims of starvation. Not content with submitting themselves to the death-sentence, they drag from the cells, the half-matured grubs they had been carefully tending, and throw them out on a cold and unsympathetic world where death, not develop ment, is their fate. Though the wasp's career ends ingloriously, he leads the very reverse of the idle life that popular belief credits him with. He is even of vicarious use to agriculturists for he destroys certain blights and kills insects that are harmful to plants. The soft parts of these he brings home to feed his brother grubs with giving them besides many a sip of nectar or fruit juice to build up their fine forms with a judicious combination of a meat and a fruitarian diet. The wasp makes the best of a harsh world and is not as bad as the nursery rhyme paints him.

THE PREVENTED FIGHT.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday, describing the proceedings at Bow street when Johnson, Wells and the promoters of the fight appeared before a magistrate, completely upset any calculations, which may have been based upon the "official" information announced the other day by *Sporting Life*. Evidently either the information, which was supplied to *Sporting Life* was wrong, or the promoters of and principals in the fight have allowed themselves to be persuaded by private representations and Mr. Justice Lush's decision of a day or two previous. We should think more probably the latter supposition is correct, for *Sporting Life's* statement of the intentions of the Home Office, contained so much legal explanation and so much circumstantial detail that it seemed to be inspired by some one with an accurate knowledge of the facts. The Home Secretary will doubtless be relieved that he has been saved from the unsatisfactory position, in which as we pointed out, his proposed course of action placed him. The undertaking that the fight shall not take place in the British Isles justifies his intervention in the case and relieves him of further responsibility. It is a very sudden change of front on the part of the promoters of the fight, but they have doubtless been greatly influenced by the order prohibiting the holding of the fight at Earl's Court. Although, no doubt, they would without great difficulty be able to secure a place in England where the fight could be held, they probably realise that they would have to do so in face of a large volume of public feeling, and that the possibility of a disturbance occurring among the spectators—as there easily might—exposes them to unpleasant penalties. It is announced that arrangements have been concluded to hold it in Paris, where there is probably more chance of its being allowed to taks place than anywhere else. Any attempt to hold it in America would probably raise a greater storm of protest than has been heard in London, and with the result of the London agitation to lend it force, it would in all probability be successful. There is undoubtedly a great amount of feelingon both sides of the Atlantic against the fight on account of the probable effect which another victory for the black man would have upon the negro temperament. It is interesting to find, however, that the agitation initiated by the Rev. F. B. Meyer and supported by the National Free Church Council ignored this point of view and is based upon a prejudice against boxing contests—against "a spectacle in which two men do their utmost to better one another not in self-defence nor to protect the weak, but for high stakes and to gratify that craving for the sensational and brutal which is inconsistent with the manhood that makes a great nation." Lord Lonsdale, a good old sportsman opposes the fight from still another standpoint considering that "gate-money shows" with enormous purses are contrary to the interest of boxing as scientific contests. This is a point of view, with which it is certainly much more easy to sympathise.

COMPULSORY CADETSHIP.

A very interesting rumour is mentioned by the *Manchester Guardian*. This is that an attempt is likely to be made by the National Service League to introduce into the United Kingdom the much-discussed Australian system of compulsory military training for boys. The ideas it seems was inspired by the visit to London for the Coronation of a contingent of Australian cadets. These, of course, when they left their own country were voluntary service cadets, but on their return will have come under the new regulations for compulsory service. The new regulations have now been in force for a few months, and they provide that every boy on reaching the age of 12 shall become a cadet and devote two evenings a week to training. There is an annual training in camp of fourteen days while at the age of sixteen the boy passes into the senior cadets. There appears to be some secrecy about the present movements of the National Service League, but it is stated that they have appointed five commissioners to go to Australia and study the system for nine months. During that time, it is understood, they will submit periodical reports on which the agitation to be raised in the United Kingdom will be based. We are afraid however that the scheme is much too sensible to be received with any amount of welcome at home, though it may gain the support of some employers of labour, who object to compulsory adult service on account of its interference with business arrangements. We may be sure that the National Service League, who must be incurring considerable expense in making their investigations, will not allow their case to suffer for lack of good argument, but this is a subject on which the present day. Briton obstinately refuses to be impressed.

The amount paid into the Bank of Bengal, for the King Edward Memorial Fund now amounts to five lakhs of rupees.

Sir Edwin John arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette."

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Delta," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p. m., on Sunday next.

Among those who left London on Sept. 8, for Scotland, was the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has gone to Scotland.

Writs have been issued for electing a representative peer for Ireland in the place of the late Baron Bellew.

Advices from Urga confirm the report from St. Petersburg, regarding the arrival of a Mongolian deputation seeking Russian intervention in Mongolia. A meeting of Mongolian Princes and Lamas was held at Urga at the end of July, at which Hutukhtu, the foremost Lama, presided, and antagonism was expressed towards Chinese colonisation schemes and administrative reforms. The deputation was despatched early in August.

The French War estimates for 1912 show a decrease of over £75,000 on those for 1911. In 1912, the French Active Army will consist of 28,743 officers and 555,900 men, as against 28,646 officers and 504,910 men in 1911. The decrease of nearly 10,000 in the number of men is to be attributed to the fall in the birth rate. At the time of the drafting of the Budget of 1911, aviation was, from the military point of view, in its infancy, and supplementary credits have been necessary to meet its remarkable development. This year, however, the Estimates contain regular credits to provide for its normal needs, including £1,16,000 for the upkeep of "materiel" and for the maintenance of the various aviation centres, and £2,000 for the provision of aviation allowances.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

With the departure this morning from London of the Eighty Club deputation the talk in politics may be considered to have ended and shortly the voice of the politician will be heard in the land. One of the first of the bigger men to take the field will be Mr. Balfour and his speech is being awaited with considerable interest in view of the continued dissatisfaction existing among a section of his followers. The belief gains ground in some quarters that the "Home Rule Campaign" planned for this autumn is a preliminary to an early appeal to the country on the Irish question, and this view is shared, I see, by Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P. It is, however, discountenanced by Liberals and one Ministerial journal which is supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Prime Minister denies that the programme, of which the Eighty Club visit is a part, is at all inconsistent with Mr. Asquith's declaration that he has a mandate from the electorate to proceed with "a Home Rule Bill." The Premier, we are told, never claimed that the Irish question was over because the Government had the authority of the country to introduce a Bill, and he has never supposed that this general authority would enable him to dispense with the process of informing and educating the country about the details of the Irish question and the particular solution which he is going to propose. That may be true, but I cannot understand why the Unionists in Ireland should try to convert the Eighty Club visitors or why the latter should be willing to let it be supposed that they have an open mind on the subject and if they had it would not much matter, for they are a very scratch lot and without any power to influence the Government even if the latter were willing to seek their guidance in framing the proposed measure.

M. P'S. AND THE DURBAR.

Less than a year ago to hear some people talk one might have thought that at least half the House of Commons had made up their minds to grace the Delhi Durbar with their presence. The number has dwindled down to three, whose names I have forgotten. We are told that this terrible falling off is due to there being an autumn session or rather sittings this year. That, of course, may keep a few from going but even if it had not been found necessary to adjourn the Parliamentary session to the short days I doubt if at the outside more than a dozen M. P's. would have assisted at the great ceremony. I do not know that this is a matter for much regret. Obviously the more members of Parliament who visit India the better if they keep an open mind and are willing to hear both sides, but they should go when there is no Durbar on. I have a suspicion that India as a country for touring in does not appeal to the ordinary member of Parliament quite so much as it did, say twenty years ago. If my surmise is correct, what is the explanation? It may be that some of them shrink from the odium which unfortunately men in their position often incur if they spend their leisure and money in trying to get a little first-hand information about our greatest and most valuable overseas possession. It is long that the sneers at "globe-trotting M. P's." ceased.

SOCIETY AND RACING.

The fact that on the opening day of the Doncaster meeting which King Edward rarely missed the crowd of "smart" folk was considerably below the average seems a slender foundation on which to base the suggestion that horse-racing is going out of fashion. But this is being said and to employ a homely and not inappropriate proverb, a straw shows which way the wind is blowing. According to the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony the worthy middle classes, the bulwark of these Islands, have two gods—Respectability and Royalty. To accuse the racing set of so bourgeois a thing as devotion to what the independent Princess means by "respectability" would indeed be unpardonable, but Royalty to them means in some respects as much if not more than it means to the exemplary intermediate section of the population. Consequently it would not be strange if the tastes of Their Majesties with regard to the so-called national sport were to be copied by members of the Aristocracy and their plutocratic satellites. The King is evidently less keen about the turf than the late Sovereign and the Queen is said to have little or no interest in racing. There is a widespread feeling among the Upper Ten Thousand as it used to be called in the "good old days," of privilege and prescription that the "lower orders" like their King ran horses and to be often seen on racecourses, but I have always thought that this is not true of the great mass of the people, and I am not sure that the country is not almost ripe for measures such as those which have been so courageously taken by the statesmanlike Governor of Bombay and are contemplated by the Union Government in South Africa.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT.

"I wonder if the public has the faintest idea of what the "education de prince" really means as the Christian's life is supposed to be a constant preparation for eternity, so the life of young princes and princesses is a constant preparation for their future position. The day when we bade good-bye to our nurses we also bade good-bye to childish things, and were handed over to tutors and governesses to be moulded into the most approved patterns of deportment. We were supposed never to question anything but merely to become clever automata. How tired I used to get of hearing, 'Don't get into a carriage in that way,' or "Imperial Highness——, if ever you wish to become a queen, it will never do to enter a room as you do—practise repose." It was always the same; we were not educated for ourselves but merely to live in the eyes of the world; our young lives were sacrificed to position, and we were not supposed to possess any individuality or display any emotion." So writes the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony in the autobiography which with, it seems, the aid of an English lady, Mrs. Houlkes, she has prepared and which was published 24 hours ago by an enterprising London firm. Here the princess has had a good Press, a better one than she will get in certain other capitals of Europe. She is grateful to her English reviewers as she has reason to be to the publisher of her most interesting and not too "shocking" book. She writes: "I have read the numerous reviews of my book, and I am deeply touched at the courtesy extended to me by the British Press. England's newspapers are obviously edited by gentlemen.—Luisa of Tuscany." The Habsburg temperament which she possesses may be as she admits abnormal and impulsive, but if they are all like her their abnormality, and impulsiveness—does not prevent them being diplomatic. After the above handsome testimonial no gentleman of the Press in England can henceforth be anything but her defender. With regard to the eccentricities of her own family she expresses the belief that "John Orth ne'Archduke John who disappeared a long time ago and has hitherto been regarded as dead is still living." She expects him to return when the Emperor Francis Joseph is no more. She refers at some length to the terrible tragedy which deprived that much respected ruler of his brilliant but wayward heir. A gruesome story she says was told to her by a forester who had been a gamekeeper at Meyerling, the scene of the horrible event. Here are her words: "He said that he had been ordered, on the nights of the tragedy to come to the lodge at half-past eight the next morning. When he arrived he was very surprised at the absolute stillness which seemed to pervade everywhere; and bewildered and apprehensive, he opened a door of which he possessed a duplicate key, and went into the billiard-room. Here all was confusion; the tables and chairs were overturned, broken glass was scattered on the carpet, and the cover of the billiard-table lay on the floor. The gamekeeper was not astonished at the state of the room as rough nights were the accepted order of things at Meyerling, but something odd about the appearance of the fallen cover arrested his attention. He stooped to pick it up, and as he did so, he saw a foot protruding from under it; when he lifted it he was horrified to find the nude body of a dead woman bleeding from revolver wounds. The frightened man rushed from the room, and cried for assistance, but no one came, and the house was still as the tomb. He went upstairs to the Crown Prince's bedroom where he saw the valet and the dying man." As to the actual facts connected with the death of "Rudolph" she apparently does not know more than the rest of us, but her belief that certain disclosures were made to the unfortunate Crown Prince "in order to prove that an insurmountable barrier existed between Marie Vetsehera and himself, and that any affection between them, as lovers, was impossible." She fancies "he told her this at Meyerling, and, perhaps, over-excited with champagne and half-maddened by the horrible thing revealed to her, the unfortunate woman attacked Rudolph with a bottle and dealt him some murderous blows on his head and face. She was then, in all probability, shot down when the other members of the party realised what had happened." She seems tok have a sneaking regard for the German Emperor, but while she concedes to him considerable military knowledge she laughs at his pretensions to the possession of artistic talents and dwells on his excessive vanity. Outside the members of her husband's family her criticisms of illustrious persons are not ill-natured except perhaps in the case of poor Ferdinand of Bulgaria who had the temerity to propose to her and was rather contemptuously refused. Why is she so hard on him? A woman is not generally so inimical to the man whose suit has failed unless there is some special reason. It is generally noted that she speaks most kindly of her former husband, now King of Saxony. Weakness, is the strongest charge she brings against him, but she shows no mercy to her father-in-law. Describing a conclave when he ascended the throne she says—"My father-in-law simply revelled in his new dignity, and kept on ringing the bell furiously, solely for the pleasure of hearing the fawning flunkeys address him as "Your Majesty;" he was late to him and he seemed to me positively indecent in his unrestrained joy. During an interval of taking coffee he turned to us and said comely: "Well, goodness knows I've waited long enough to become King, in fact I was tired of waiting. I would have made you Regent. Frederick-August, but you are a useless creature, and, as for you Louise, you may as well understand that you have all your work cut out before you can become a Queen," "Yes," chimed in Mathilde, "Louise is indeed far too democratic; she takes a ridiculous interest in the people and never remembers the duties of her station." I did not answer and she continued: "Now we must clearly understand our respective positions. I, as the King's eldest daughter, shall naturally take precedence of you, Louise." "Certainly not," said my husband angrily. "Louise, is Crown Princess, and she will therefore precede you." "Mathilde" is her sister-in-law of whom she writes as follows:—"Princess Mathilde is built on very generous lines and perhaps that is the reason why she does everything on a large scale. I have heard that as a girl of sixteen she was pretty enough to be mentioned as a possible wife for the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, but when he visited Dresden in order to inspect her he realised that her "beaute de jeunesse" would presently outrival the most exuberant Rubens type and at once decided to look out for a more elegant bride. My sister-in-law is a very extraordinary woman. We were never in sympathy, and she made no pretence of even tolerating me; she does not possess a particle of femininity, but likes to be thought an "esprit fort" far above every one else in intellectual attainments. She does not care for dress although she fondly imagines her toilettes are "la dernier cri du chic," and I remember that for years her favourite theatre-gown was a framboise, coloured silk brocaded with tiny green flowers; her hair was dressed in a style entirely her own, always at variance with her tiara, and her complexion exactly matched the framboise gown. . . . Mathilde danced a great deal when I first came to Dresden, but as she was not sure-footed she often slipped on the parquet floor, and even occasionally fell down with a thud that could be felt all over the room. She also skated, but she slipped and slided so ungracefully that the King put a stop to her performances in public, and had part of the private gardens flooded for her especial use in winter; there she went in for Alpine sports, and the sight of Mathilde on "skis" was unforgettable. . . . Two years ago she visited Varallo, near Novara, where I was staying. . . . The next morning the slumbering guests were aroused at an unearthly hour by the shouts of Mathilde demanding her bath water. A whole regiment of hot and cold water jugs was brought, also the largest bigbath of which the hotel boasted; but after Mathilde the deluge, and it took nearly half a day to dry the floor." As a specimen of feminine revenge this would be hard to beat, but as the *Morning Post* says of it, if her story be true we can easily forgive her.

COMPETITION OR——?

The futility of so many of discussions which take place at the annual meeting of the British Association—the British Ass as some one wittily described it—was specially marked at Portsmouth. People are beginning to ask whether this heterogeneous body has not outlived its day and how long it will be before it meets the fate of the defunct Social Science Congress. Certainly its motto might now very well be Ichabod. Compare the present state of things when men like Faraday, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, *et hoc genus omne* graced the presidential chair of the British Association and added renown not only to the Association but to the nation. Perhaps the most futile of all the discussions at Portsmouth was the one got up by the people who are now seeking to destroy the system of competitive examinations for the public services.

(Continued on page 8.)

ITALY'S ULTIMATUM.

OCCUPATION OF TRIPOLI TO BEGIN.

Thirty-six Thousand Troops Under Orders.

TURKEY WILL NOT OPPOSE LANDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

ROME, SEPT. 28.

The Foreign Minister, on Tuesday night, despatched to Constantinople a note reciting the Italian grievances, viz, constant Turkish hostility to Italian enterprise, and disregard of all remonstrances respecting disorder and neglect in Tripoli. The note declared that Italy had decided to occupy Tripoli Cyrenaica.

Italy trusted that the Turks would give orders for the occupation not to be opposed. Subsequent agreements would be made for a definite settlement.

Italy asks for a reply within twenty-four hours.

MILAN, SEPT. 28.

The first expedition of 23,000 men, is ready to sail on October 3 d for Tripoli, and 18,000 troops will follow shortly afterwards. A naval squadron is concentrated at Augusta near Syracuse, in readiness to sail. There was much enthusiasm at Taranto, when the Duke of the Abruzzi left, commanding a flotilla of destroyers and torpedo boats.

Italy has informed the Balkan States that the dispute refers to Tripoli alone, and that she contemplates no aggression in European Turkey.

A proclamation of the Grand Vizier, exhorting the people to observe calm and prudence, was read publicly in Tripoli.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed to the provincial authorities a circular, assuring them that the Government will defend the national honour, and ordering the suppression of attempts at an Italian boycott, as relations with Italy are not ruptured.

The Italians in Tripoli have almost all embarked, except the officials. The Italian Consulate has placed two large steamers at the disposal of Europeans of any nation lity.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

A telegram from Tripoli, of yesterday's date, states that ten Italian battle-ships and cruisers are cruising within sight of the coast.

It is stated officially in Berlin, that Germany is still endeavouring to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

A message from Constantinople says that the Italian ultimatum was handed to the Grand Vizier at 2-30 on Thursday afternoon, during the weekly diplomatic reception.

The Grand Vizier immediately brought the reception to an end and proceeded to the Palace, where a special meeting of the Cabinet was held.

It is reported that the Government has decided to reject the Italian demands, and has addressed an explanatory communication to the Powers.

A meeting of seventy deputies yesterday demanded the immediate convocation of the Chamber. The feeling of the meeting was hostile to the Cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 29.

Turkey has decided not to oppose the Italian landing in Tripoli.

MILAN, SEPT. 29.

The Italian fleet has been ordered to blockade the coast of Tripoli to prevent even the forcible landing of Turkish reinforcements. Secret instructions have been given to distribute the ships about the Albanian, Macedonian and Syrian coast to prevent raids from those parts to protest against Italians in the Ottoman territory.

In several places anti-war riots have occurred. At Lanchirano, near Parma, the mob cut the telegraphs and uprooted the poles with which they barred the road. They also pelted the departing carabineers with stones. The carabineers fired in reply and killed five and wounded twelve persons.

The mob subsequently surrounded the barracks which they intended to set on fire and lynch the carabineers.

Reinforcements however arrived and the mob were prevented from carrying out their design.

British and French Indignation.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The papers are unanimous in condemning Italy's action while some reprehend, in the strongest terms, "this cynical, brutal aggression and act of piracy." The more moderate journals dwell on the perilous enterprise, upon which Italy is embarking, and which they declare involves the danger of a European conflagration, if Turkey takes reprisals in the Balkans. They also refer to the provocation of Islam, which would result, declaring that such provocation would be specially serious for a Mahomedan power like Britain.

The publicist, Lucien Wolf, has reason to believe that Turkey's rejoinder will take a most sensational form, possibly the seizure of Thessaly.

The *Daily News* says it is difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey is following a course so opposed to our real interest, as not merely declining to intervene on behalf of Turkey, but officially sympathising with Italy.

The *Daily Graphic* declares that the inactivity of Sir Edward Grey, which, the paper states is so inconsistent with his attitude at the time of the Bosnian crisis, requires explanation.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The French Press unanimously condemns Italy's ultimatum to Turkey, which is described as harsh, humiliating and threatening and which, it is declared, might give rise to a general conflagration.

[Tripoli Cyrenaica, the region which is to be the scene of the Italian occupation, takes its name from the Greek colony of Cyrene, which was established there about 630 B. C. It is also known as the Barca plateau, and presenting an unbroken rampart of steep cliffs towards the Mediterranean is by far the most favoured portion of the vilayet. This elevated plateau, encloses the Gulf of Sidra on the west, is separated southward by the Aujila depression from the Libyan desert and projects northwards far into the Mediterranean. Like the Atlas region to the west it might seem to belong geologically rather to the European than the African mainland. It has a mean altitude of considerably over 2,000 ft. and in the Jebel Akhdar (Green Mountains) attains a height of really 3,500 ft. Eastward the Barca uplands verge gradually in the less elevated Marmarica plateau, which nowhere rises more than 1,800 feet above sea-level and disappears altogether in the direction of the Nile delta.]

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

German Set Back.

PARIS, SEPT. 29.

The newspapers to-day state that Germany desires modifications of certain points which were regarded as settled, thus entailing a set back in the Moroccan negotiations.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

A Complete Fiasco.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Irish railway strike is a complete fiasco, the men of the Great Southern railway having accepted the masters' terms.

CHINESE PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, SEPT. 28.

Prince Ching, with the approval of the Regent, has approached Yuan-Shi-Kai with a view to the latter accepting the Premiership.

It is understood that hitherto the Regent's opposition has prevented Yuan-Shi-Kai's recall.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The cruiser "Indomitable" will replace the cruiser "Minotaur" on the China station in January. This is regarded as the first step in the reconstitution of the British fleet in the Far East.

ACCIDENT TO A RACE HORSE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The race horse Swynford, while out at exercise, this morning, broke its near foreleg, there is hope of saving the animal's life.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Sir Herbert Samuel, receiving a deputation representing seventy thousand postal employees yesterday, denied that sweating had increased. He pointed out that civil servants were different from outside workers, and said that if a postal strike occurred the country would demand that measures be taken to render a recurrence impossible.

THE WAKF BILL.

A Mahomedan Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

A letter signed by twenty leading Mahomedans of Bengal protesting against the Wakf Bill has been sent to the Government of India. The letter submits that the Mahomedan law of Wakf should not be codified by legislation. Such a course would be impolitic and likely to be misunderstood by the masses of Mussalmans and might be regarded by them as a legislative interference with matters closely touching their usages and personal laws which derive their authority from the Mussalman religion. In the words of the Indian Law Commission as the British Legislature cannot make Mahomedan religion, so neither can it make the Mahomedan law a code of Mahomedan law digest any part of that law. If it is enacted as such by the Legislative Council of India it would not be entitled to be regarded by Mahomedans as the very law itself, but merely as an exposition. The memorialists propose that the Government might graciously be pleased to constitute a board of Maulvis and Ulmas in all presidency towns, consisting of at least three erudite Mussalman gentlemen, well versed in Arabic, who command the respect and confidence of the Mussalman community to expound the Islamic laws affecting questions of marriage, dower, divorce, inheritance, gifts, wills and all other religious usages and institutions including the general law of Wakf and Wakf-alal-Oulad in connection with all cases that come up before Indian Civil or Criminal courts of justice and that their remuneration be fixed on the scale of salary of the Indian Judiciary with necessary leave and pension rules. It will be the duty of the Board on a stated case submitted to it by an Indian Court on the question involving personal laws of Mussalmans to expound and interpret correct law in the particular case based on original sources, and the court before which the particular case came up for adjudication and called for elucidation of Mussalman law therein involved would leave its judgment on the opinion of the Board. They further express an opinion that if their proposal be accepted and effect be given thereto, dissatisfaction in respect of the Privy Council decisions on the subject of wakf-alal-aulad or general administration of Mussalman laws in Indian courts would be effectually removed and the Mussalman community of India would be placed under an obligation to the Government.

In the forthcoming issue of "Wales," a monthly periodical edited by Mr. Hugh Edwards, M. P., it is stated that, after the severe castigation which Mr. Lloyd George recently administered to Mr. Keir Hardie, a number of the most influential Liberals at Merthyr have decided to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a view of inducing him to consent to come forward at the next General Election in opposition to Mr. Keir Hardie. It is understood that a resolution embodying an invitation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be submitted at the forthcoming meeting of the Merthyr Liberal Association.

LORD KITCHENER.

Presents Credentials to the Khedive.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 28.

Lord Kitchener, on landing proceeded to the Consulate, where he received the Premier and four Ministers. He afterwards visited the Khedive, and later presented the Khedive with his credentials. He then proceeded to Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 29.

In presenting his credentials to the Khedive, Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, said that the King commanded him to express His Majesty's highest esteem for the Khedive, and his sincere wishes for the well-being of Egypt. Lord Kitchener said he was proud of his mission, and was happy to renew pleasant recollections of the country, to which he was attached by ties of deep affection.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Cairo. He was welcomed by huge crowds, who displayed unprecedented enthusiasm.

In an article in the "Daily Mail" of Sept. 19, in reference to Lord Kitchener and the Egyptian appointment, Mr. John Prioleau writes:—

On Saturday Lord Kitchener sails for Port Said, and Egypt enters upon a new phase of her long and chequered career. The late Sirdar of the Egyptian Army will carry with him the hopes of every nation to whom the future of the Nile Valley is of significance.

Fully to appreciate the importance of Lord Kitchener's appointment at Cairo, it is necessary to recall the succession of events which have led to it. During her thirty years' history modern Egypt has felt the influence of two civilians. Under Lord Cromer she shook off the fetters of bankruptcy, regained her self-respect, and became commercially and socially solvent. Under the iron rule of "the Lord," as he was familiarly called, Egypt began swiftly to work out her salvation.

Benevolent despotism was the name given to that rule, and a happier definition of the great agent's administration it would be impossible to find. "The Lord" was a perfect example of the benevolent despot, and the fruits of his unflinching obstinacy in carrying out his plan of campaign in the face of apparently insuperable difficulties are to be found in the oft-quoted prosperity of the country over which he exercised so remarkable an influence.

Then came the accession of Sir Eldon Gorst to the seat of government, and with him the first change. Theoretically identical with those of Lord Cromer, Sir Eldon Gorst's instructions in reality contained essential modifications. The happy-go-lucky Egyptian, after twenty-five years of unquestioning obedience to skilled instruction, was to be allowed a freer hand, to be given a chance to show how far he had profited by his lesson. With the results of that disastrous policy it is unnecessary to deal at any length now. The experiment was a complete fiasco.

Nobody who has had any experience of the country will deny that in Lord Kitchener the Foreign Secretary has found an ideal man to deal with the difficult situation thus artificially created in Egypt. His knowledge of the distressful country of the Nile ranks with that of Lord Cromer, although it lies principally in another and, perhaps, in the present circumstances, a more useful direction. As one of the little company to whom the Egyptian Army as it is to-day is due, he possesses an intimate and personal acquaintance with the excitable native of the provinces. This will prove of incalculable value to him in his new position. He controls, through this knowledge, what may best be described as a complete service of special correspondents throughout the country. In the event of trouble at, say, the obscure but prosperous village of Homarieh, the agents will not only be able immediately to put his finger on the probable instigator of the disorder, but also upon the man who will most readily understand the importance of an unconditional return of the whole village to suitable behaviour.

Previous acquaintance counts for much with the Oriental, and Kitchener Pasha is thoroughly well-known to the long-memoried fellah, and, more particularly, to the wine-shop patriot to whom so much of the general discomfort of daily life in Cairo is due. The ardent "reformer" who has been so pleasantly unhampered in speech and act during the past two years will very promptly grasp the importance of ceasing to molest defenceless Europeans of either sex, and the enthusiasts who write so feelingly to their own and the continental press will understand, without unnecessary explanation, the advisability of discretion. Indeed, the effect of the new agent's personality has already begun to make itself felt. The announcement of his appointment was naturally received with immense gratification by the European community, but with something akin to despair by the seditious native, who saw in the coming of "the Sirdar," the death of all his hopes of a continuance of self-advertising agitation.

EMBODIMENT OF KISMET.

Two attributes of a ruler the native understands best—absence of hurry and unwavering determination. Lord Kitchener never hurries. A calm deliberation informs his whole outlook, which is only equalled by his adamantine certainty of purpose. There is something fateful about his decision. "Whatever is, is," is a phrase completely accepted in the East, and Lord Kitchener conveys an unmistakable impression of inevitability. To the Egyptian he will be as fate—Kismet. And there is no appeal from that. The old phrase "It is an order" will gain new significance on the banks of the Nile.

From another aspect, trifling to the stay-at-home Westerner, but of very considerable import to the dweller in the East, Lord Kitchener's appointment promises to throw oil on the troubled waters. One refers to the question of the outward and visible signs of office. In Lord Cromer's days the high official personages appeared in public with a parade of pomp and importance which was highly satisfying to the splendour-loving Oriental. The agent's carriage has always been preceded by a pair of gorgeously clad running syces, and his passage through the city was a memorable incident. In the most ignorant native mind the sight of "Lourd Kroumer" was associated with a fine display of personal consequence, and, vice versa, any show of pageantry tended to remind him of the existence of the powers that be. Latterly official Cairo has shown a predisposition to suppress all the outward evidences of authority which mean so much to the people, and there can be little doubt that the deplorable loss of English prestige is in part due to this apparently innocuous departure.

Lord Kitchener's Indian experiences, as well as his career in Egypt itself, will, it is to be hoped result in the old ostentations being revised and in the welcome reappearance of the gold-embroidered liveries and the familiar cry of "Oah! Oah!" which heralds the approach of one of the Great Ones.

And so the prophecy uttered by the late G. W. Steevens has come true. In his book "With Kitchener to Khartoum" he wrote:

"For Anglo-Egypt he is the Mahdi, the Expected."

Unconsciously, for the most part, Anglo-Egypt has long expected her Kitchener, the man of iron will, the soldier, the man who understands her. And at the height of her new discontent he has come. From next week begins her new era. That it will open in perfect harmony is certain. As an official of some thirty-five years' residence in Egypt said to me: "Kitchener will not have to use the big stick. He is the big stick himself."

FRONTIER FEUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 29.

Affairs in Kharan have promptly settled themselves on the arrival there of Major Webb Ware, Political Agent, Chagain, on the 26th instant. Amir Khan, who was responsible for the murder of his nephew, Yakub Khan, Chief of Kharat, in April last, and had assumed the Chiefship, has surrendered to the Political Agent and is on his way to Quetta, and Habibulla Khan has been gladly accepted as the rightful Chief throughout the country.

REBELLION IN PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh's Army Defeated.

HEAVY LOSSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 29.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Government troops have defeated Salar-ed-Dowleh in the vicinity of Tabriz.

The latter lost four hundred killed. Seven guns were captured.

Teheran, Sept 8. ("Times").—Amir Mufakhem the Bakhtiari leader is said to have retreated towards Sultanabad after being defeated at Malayer by the supporters of Salar-ed-Dowleh. Suja-ed-Dowleh is reported to be at Basmineh, fourteen miles from Tabriz which contains 1,300 Russian troops. The Russian Consul has informed the Governor that no fighting will be permitted in the town. It is not clear whether this means that the defensive force must fight outside, or that Suja-ed-Dowleh's men will not be permitted to enter armed. Nine Arab and Baharlu chiefs entered Shiraz and declare that they have come to protect the family of Nasr-ed-Dowleh, who was murdered by Kavam, and to avenge his death. If the Governor-General refuses to surrender himself they will use force, but they have assured the merchants that they will not permit any disorder. Their following remains outside the town engaged in desultory fighting with the Kashgais. Disorders have taken place at Bandar Abbas. His Majesty's ship Perseus has arrived to restore order.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10 (Reuter).—The statements made by Sardar Arshad, the Persian rebel leader, before his execution, regarding the interview which he said he had had with the Russian Ambassador in Vienna, are declared here to be untrue. The Ambassador, it is asserted, made no such statements as those attributed to him either to Sardar Arshad or to the ex-Shah.

A correspondent writes to the "Times" of Sept. 12:—Teheran, Aug. 30. An entirely satisfactory arrangement has now been made with regard to the payment of the fixed charges on the Northern Customs of Persia, as to which at one time there appeared a likelihood of dispute between the Russian Government and the Treasurer-General's Department. It may be remembered that by the Law of June 13 the Mejliss entrusted Mr. Shuster with the collection and disbursement of all revenues. In January of this year, however, when the floating debt with the Russian Banque d'Escompte was consolidated and secured on the Northern Customs, it was agreed that certain payments of a special character—the principal of which were the upkeep of the Cossack Brigade, the ex-Shah's pension (now forfeited) and the salaries of various European officials—should be a charge prior to that for the interest and amortisation of the Consolidated Debt. The article of the contract covering this arrangement declared that the payments should be made "a l'intervention de l'administration des douanes." The Russian Government was disposed to interpret this as meaning that the payments must be made by M. Mornard, the head of the Customs Department. The Persians, on the other hand, held that, as the Customs revenue was now actually carried to an account in the Treasurer-General's books, payment by him from this account left the nature of the security intact. It has now been arranged that the Russian Banque d'Escompte, into which all the Northern Customs receipts are paid, shall automatically disburse the fixed charges, in response to a standing order to that effect from the Treasurer-General. The arrangement appears to meet the views of all concerned, and the original difference seems to have been chiefly based on misunderstanding. A full personal exchange of views has since taken place between the parties concerned, with the best results. In some quarters it has been stated that the Belgian Charge d'Affaires addressed a Note to the Persian Government declaring that the special position accorded to the Treasurer-General was a violation of the terms of the contracts of the Belgian officials, which placed them only under the authority of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. It is very desirable that this misunderstanding should be removed. The Belgian Charge d'Affaires addressed no such Note but has, on the contrary, done his best throughout to inculcate a reasonable and friendly settlement.

Teheran, Sept. 12 ("Times").—The ex-Shah appears to be in flight. One probable report says that he has reached Gumesh Tepeh with seven followers. The Government has also received a despatch saying that his capture is imminent. On the other hand, Salar-ed-Dowleh's following seems to be increasing, and now extends in a semi-circle from Hamadan towards Kazvin on the left and Kum on the right. The defeat at Malayer was severe. Murteza Kuli Khan, son of Samsam es Sultaneh, fought bravely, but Amir Mufakhem justified the suspicions attached to him by retiring. The situation at Shiraz is very serious; 1,200 Khamsi and five Arab tribes have entered the town to avenge the death of Nasar-ed-Dowleh.

Teheran, Sept. 13 ("Morning Post").—The operations against the ex-Shah were resumed on Monday by Sardar Mohu and resulted in another disastrous defeat for the ex-Shah's forces. Mazandran has been re-occupied by the Government. The Amir Muffakham has been driven by Salar-ed-Dowleh from Sultanabad which is now occupied by the rebels, and is retiring on Ispahan. It is reported that Salar-ed-Dowleh declared himself Shah after his entry into Sultanabad. The Government is organising a force to proceed against him.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a despatch from Teheran, giving remarkable details of the alleged Russian participation in the return of the ex-Shah. The despatch says that the Persian Government has now received reports from local Governors showing that everywhere Russian agents played the same role. It states that Mohammed Ali landed at Gumush Tepeh in the company of six Russian naval officers after the Russians had prepared the way by seizing Turcoman chiefs and priests known to favour the Constitution and sent other Turcomans, Russian subjects, to Persia to help the Pretender. The latter were officially described as deserters who had voluntarily enlisted with the ex-Shah. The despatch further gives details of the intervention of the Russian Consuls everywhere in Mohammed Ali's favour. It says that M. Patroff, the secretary of the Russian Consulate at Teheran, energetically intervened for the ex-Shah distributed his proclamations, and tried to engineer him a loan of 300,000 tomans.

DELHI DURBAR.

Badshahi Mela at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 29.

A Coronation Durbar Badshahi Mela is proposed to be held in Lahore during the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. A plot of land has been cleared, sites are available for persons wishing to open entertainments or shows or shops during the fair. All kinds of Indian entertainers will be welcome and sites will be reserved for wrestling and Indian games, theatres, circusses, bioscope and any other classes of entertainment sanctioned by the Mela Committee. Applications should be addressed as soon as possible to the Secretary as the space is limited and the time is short. Camping grounds connected with the Mela will be open from 10th December to 17th December, but provided there is no special risk of sickness, permission will be given to lessees of the entertainment. Sites and shops to open on 1st December.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Owing to slight indisposition Lady Hardinge was unable to present the prizes at the Simla Dog Show this afternoon.

The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikaner have left Viceregal Lodge.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge.

WELLS-JOHN[illegible]

Not to Take P[illegible] Is[illegible]

NOW ARRANGED IN PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

In accordance with summonses taken out by the Home Office, Johnson, Wells and the promoters of the fight appeared before the magistrate at Bow Street to-day.

They gave an undertaking that the fight should not take place anywhere within the British Isles.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The *Sporting Life* states that Wells has agreed to box Johnson in Paris on October 14th.

Johnson announces that he will retire from the ring on the completion of his present contracts.

A "Times" correspondent writes: We must still regret that Bombardier Wells, the most promising heavy-weight England has had for many a long year, is to fight for the World's Championship before he has come to his full strength and is out of his novitiate.

JOHNSON.

During his visits to England Johnson has always tried to fall in with the English sportsman's ways of thinking. He has avoided the ridiculous braggadocio of many Transatlantic boxers, refrained from taking himself and his profession "au grand serieux" (as J. L. Sullivan did when he said to an interviewer "Heaven has made me champion of the world"), and never made the mistake of belittling his unsuccessful opponents. He is popular and has so far deserved his popularity. But Johnson in action is a very different person from Johnson on the music-hall stage, or resting from the joyous labours of playing "Love me and the world is mine" or driving a racing-car at Brooklands (which he does very well,) or fooling his feeble sparring partners in exhibition bouts. If Wells gives him too much trouble when the twain meet in the ring, it is probable that his reputation for sportsmanship will vanish silently and invisibly. He is not, of course, an uncouth and unscrupulous fighter of the Battling Nelson or Wolgast type. But the way in which he uses his great strength (with the possible exception of Gunner Moir he is the strongest of living pugilists—even Jeffries, that mountainous man, could not outwrestle him) in the clinches will not commend itself to those spectators who are able to see what is happening. Then, again, he has always made adroit use of his tongue in championship contests. His bitter-sweet taunts, uttered in a purring voice and with an infantile smile, caused Burns to lose his temper and even impaired the imperturbability of Jeffries.

WELLS.

In the matter of physique Wells is not, nor ever will be, the equal of Johnson. His drooping chin and swan-like neck and unprotected middle storey are weaknesses which no amount of physical culture can cure completely or even conceal; they are so manifest indeed that no opponent will ever be at a loss in devising a suitable plan of campaign against him. It must be admitted that he is no longer the spider-like person who allowed himself to be wrestled into unconsciousness by Gunner Moir a few months ago. He has greatly improved the muscles of his neck and shoulders and abdomen since then and, as appeared in his fight with Ian Hague for the Lonsdale heavy-weight belt and the Championships of England, he can now take an occasional thump with equanimity. As a set-off to these too obvious disadvantages he has a very long reach and is as quick on his feet as any light-weight in the championship class, while the ease and accuracy of his punches are such as to surprise the oldest ring-side critics. There can be no doubt that he possesses a punch of unusual severity in either hand. Indeed, he should be able to hit as hard as Fitzsimmons did in his prime when he comes to his full strength. The effortless ease of his punching, the effect of which depends on perfect timing, causes the unenlightened spectator to underrate the force thereof. Even Johnson will find it difficult to get past his elongated straight left, and is liable to be worried by the everlasting little stabs in the face—baby-hits delivered with a turn of the wrist which adds much to their power of jarring the nerves—which are showered from that piston-rod of an arm. The element of unexpectedness is now a factor in his method which may keep even Johnson guessing at times.

The fight may not last long, but while it lasts it should be as thrilling as the Moir-Wells affair, which was over in the third round and yet contained more dramatic incident than nine in ten 20-round contests that come to an end by the efflux of time.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Government's Solicitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 29.

The Government of Madras have passed an order on the future constitution of the Central Agricultural Committee and the District Agricultural Associations and on the application for a grant-in-aid to the Central Agricultural Committee. The Government, while they regret, fully acknowledge the force of the criticism directed against the Committee and the Association, take a less pessimistic view than Mr. Cuchman, the Director of Agriculture, and are disposed to seek the improvement rather than the abolition of these bodies. As regards the Central Agricultural Association the Government are clearly of opinion that the principle, that the amount of Government aid should depend on the sum which the Committee itself raises, must be maintained and that the demand for a fixed annual grant ought to be negatived. They are inclined also to the opinion that some change in the personnel of the Association may be required with a view to add to it a larger number of practical business men and especially those interested in agriculture. The Governor in Council would welcome suggestions from the public and desires also to receive advice of the Board of Revenue as to the best method of giving increased utility to the Central Committee. He is not prepared at present to accept Mr. Couchman's opinion that it is of no use to endeavour to keep the Committee alive and he hopes that the members of the public connected with agriculture will come forward and help to make the Committee a success.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The following communique is issued by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

Col. C. H. Bedford, M. D., I. M. S., lately Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, Burma, has munificiently decided to bequeath from the date of the death of himself or his wife whoever may be the survivor, a sum of several thousands of pounds sufficient to afford ample endowment for two or more scholarships, and to provide necessary working funds in connection therewith, for the prosecution of scientific and technical research in connection with the development of Indian industries.

Particulars are published in regard to the sale by auction of the Crystal Palace, which will take place at the Estate Rooms, 20 Hanover Square, on Nov. 28. The Lord Mayor has called a meeting for Oct. 23 at the Mansion House of those interested in the purchase of the Palace for the use of the public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 29.

Rai Bahadur Lal Chand delivered the presidential address at the Hindu Conference which met at Amritsar at 11 a. m. to-day. The President began his speech by an excursion into the past history of Hinduism. The Hindus, he said, should make up their minds resolutely that they should live as one nation. Coming to the subject of the matters to be discussed at the Conference, he said, as regarded their political status under the reform scheme which, so far has produced no tangible result other than sowing discord, they had not as a community received justice and their due share. "The proportion assigned to us," went on the speaker, "in the Supreme and in the Provincial Councils are not in accord with our number, position and status in the country and we ought presistantly to press our claims. Rules and regulations are about to be examined by the Government and it is the proper time to consider and make suggestions and representations for the benefit of the Hindu community as a whole. This is a matter which ought, to be taken up in right earnestness by the All India Hindu Association. We ought further, remain alive to the necessity of securing and maintaining our proper position on municipalities and district boards and wherever and whenever it be threatened, to make due and proper representations for the safeguarding the interests of our community."

Speaking of the land legislation the President said, "the Hindus are at a disadvantage. This is a matter which peculiarly affects the Hindus of this Province and their duty lies in bringing the defects and disadvantages to the notice of the Government. We ought carefully to scrutinise the provisions of the Punjab Pre-emption Act about to be introduced. In the service, whatever by the difficulties the Hindus ought to press their claim, as to participate in service was to take share in the administration of the country. Hindus should organise their efforts for competition for the higher services. In industries, the position was pitiably backward, notably in Upper India and it was their duty now to supply the gap by leaving aside for a moment the ideal of the dignity of caste and encouraging and training the lower castes to take their proper place in the industrial development of the community."

Regarding elementary education the speaker said, there is much need to spread literature as widely as may be practicable among the members of the community, but the claims of free education ought not to interfere with the needs of improved sanitation and physical culture.

They ought to welcome and give support to the movement in favour of the Hindu University and encourage the substitution of Sanskrit for Persian and Hindi and Punjabi for Urdu. In spite of disadvantages their efforts in this direction should be ceaseless as the matter was of considerable importance for the maintaining of an intact commercial existence.

As to physical deterioration and the numerical decrease of Hindu population the remedy lay in improved sanitation and physical hardihood. The speaker advocated widow marriage homes for the training of widows as nurses and teachers and the starting of central orphanages. He urged better education for the lower classes and the removal of the feeling that they were not of the Hindu community. They were an essential part of the Hindu community and no effort should be spared to befit them for taking their proper places as the industrial strata of that community as was really intended and enjoined by the Shastras.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 28.

For the past week and more it has been exceedingly hot and muggy here by day, though the nights have been pleasant enough. It is all we can do to get through our work plus a set of tennis or a round of golf, and yet dinner parties are the order of the night. Of all the functions one has to attend in India a dinner party on a Sept.-October evening is surely the most wearisome to the flesh. And yet because our hostesses are kind and mean kindly we struggle into the necessary boiled shirt and go streamingly to Mrs. Brown's or Mrs. Jones', where we swallow a most unconscionable amount of various liquids, which ooze out as rapidly as they are purved in. Nevertheless, it is marvellous how much we enjoy ourselves; even an owl, they say, gets used to being skinned.

It was a pleasant change to attend, on the kind invitation of the President and Members of the Telegraph Recreation club, the opening ceremony of the electric installation in the Central Telegraph office on the 25th instant. Quite a large number of European and Indian guests turned up at 6-30 and at 6-45. Mrs. Elrington gracefully turned a handle when, lo! all the buildings and grounds were suddenly transformed into a fairyland cooled by pleasant breezes from the whirling fans. A very enjoyable hour was passed in inspecting the place, talking and laughing, and eating and-drinking. Who would not be a telegraphist, these hot and steamy days? Would that we all had electric lights and fans in our offices and bungalows!

With their usual thoughtful kindness Mr. and Mrs. I. Sladen invited the members and friends of the local branch of the National Association to meet at the Shah-i-bag on Wednesday evening. A very brief business meeting was held and the remainder of the time was spent in social intercourse—conversation, light refreshments and some music. One of the items was a pretty little Gujarati song which was well rendered by Mrs. Ramanbai, but for some unaccountable reason (perhaps, he is no linguist) the Commissioner's dog entered a very loud protest against it and was promptly expelled for his rudeness. The object of the N. I. Association is an excellent one, indeed, but one cannot help thinking that it can only be partly attained so long as the ladies of the great majority of the members are conspicuous by their absence. When the Indian members of the Association are able to persuade their wives and other lady friends to attend such social gatherings then and then only will a real, genuine fellowship be possible between Indians and Europeans. The very few Indian ladies who do attend are so charming in person, manner and dress that one cannot help wishing for more like them, and wouldn't they receive a "cead mille failthe!"

RAILWAY INTERRUPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPT. 29.

The District Traffic Superintendent of E. B. R. Railway wires that the diversion reported yesterday between Subzimandi and Badli has since been repaired and trains will run as advertised over the D. U. K. Railway.

MR. DURGADAS, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore, and a well known Arya Samajist leader, has proposed the starting of memorial fund to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Charles Golaknath by ywarding medal to deserving students.

SEPT. 29.

The statement cabled by Reuter that Mr. Gandhi has accepted the Congress presidentship is contradicted by the *Bengalee*. The journal states that no formal offer has yet been made either to Mr. Gandhi or anybody else and that the presidentship is still under consideration.

[Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha interviewed by our representative, said that Reuter's telegram appeared to him to be incorrect, because it would be unconstitutional for the reception committee to ask Mr. Ghandy to preside without consulting the other provincial Congress Committees and without obtaining their unanimous consent. That had not yet been done and he believed that the proceedings is still under the consideration of the Calcutta reception committee.]

"GAZETTE OF INDIA," NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Payton has been appointed by Royal Warrant to be Delhi Herald of Arms Extraordinary for the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

Mr. Wilkinson C. S. is appointed first Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Major Kennion is appointed as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat.

Lieut. Jotham, 51st Sikhs, is selected for employment with the Frontier Militia.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Maconchy, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Army Department, has been granted leave from 25th October, 1911, to 31st March, 1912.

Lieut-Colonel Waller, Cantonment Magistrate, has been granted extension of leave for three months.

Major Harvest has been granted leave for six months.

Brevet Colonel Ranken, Lieut-Colonel Cawood, Major Burton and Captain Henderson retire from the Indian Army.

It is notified that the rules for accelerated promotion are given retrospective effect and made applicable to existing Majors of the Indian Medical Service who have not completed 16 years' service and have not been able to meet study leave to qualify for accelerated promotion and Majors of the Indian Medical Service who entered the service after the 30th January, 1893, and had already taken study leave and qualified for accelerated promotion while in the rank of Major before completing 16 years' service.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. O. Quin resigns his office of Additional Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Mackenzie, I.M.S., and Captain Mannsell, I.M.S., are placed temporarily under the Governments of Punjab and Madras respectively.

It is notified that the Government emigration agents at Calcutta for British Guiana and Natal and for Trinidad, Fiji, Jamaica and Mauritius will take rank in article 73 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major Trydell, Superintendent, Civil and Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana is granted leave for one year and ten months from 20th October.

Consequent on the death of Mr. A. F. Gradon, Mr. Mercer is conformed in the first grade, Mr. Hill in the second grade and Mr. Branthwaite in the third grade of Conservator of Forests.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes is granted three months' leave and his services are replaced under the Bombay Government from 9th January, 1912.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Ashfield, Military Accounts Department, is granted one year's leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey, is granted seven months leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineers A. C. Griffin and J. C. O'Neill are posted to the North-Western Railway; D. H. Hammonds L. O. McCarrich and A. M. Sims to the E. B. S. Railway and H. G. Salmond to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

Mr. F. Furnivall officiates as Deputy Manager, N. W. Railway.

DISTURBANCES IN SZECHUAN.

Fighting at Chengtu.

Peking, Sept. 12.

A telegram from the Customs House at Chungking confirms the reports of fighting at Chengtu. The gates of the town are closed. It is not believed that the foreigners are in any danger. At Chungking the Taotai has issued a proclamation ordering the suppression of the railway league and threatening to enforce martial law against intimidators.

A stern edict issued to-day, after reviewing the situation deplores the attitude of the inhabitants of Szechuan, recounts the Government's efforts to avert losses on the part of the railway shareholders, and denounces the agitation which it declares, is not entirely due to the Government's railway policy but savours of revolution. It admits that thousands were concerned in the attack on the Viceroy's Yamen last Thursday, when several soldiers were wounded and a score of the demonstrators killed. The Viceroy has been ordered to employ all the available troops to suppress the disorder immediately, but the officials are enjoined to discriminate between the agitators and those who have been coerced into supporting them.

A belated Chengtu message despatched on Saturday, states that the mob had attacked the Yamen and the gates but had been easily repulsed. A small party of missionaries have left the town; the Viceroy is urging the remainder to stay.

A telegram from Suifu states that a party of 17 British missionaries and children have arrived there and are proceeding to Chungking. The Peking police have forbidden all meetings of inhabitants of Szechuan.

SEPTEMBER 13.

According to telegrams from Chungking, the Viceroy has permitted only one party of missionaries to leave and has detained five boats, considering that it would be unsafe to allow further departures for the present. No violence to foreigners is reported from Kiating; the missionaries there are proceeding to Chungking.

A despatch from Suifu states that his Majesty's gunboat Widgeon is endeavouring to communicate with Chengtu. Couriers reports that the city is surrounded by a rabble. It is clear that the Viceroy must depend upon his own resources. He has about 2,000 modern troops at Chengtu and 6,000

Church … the serv… recently placed there as a memor… his father.

Among the deaths recorded in this number are those of Archbishop Alexander, late Primate of Ireland, Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald, wife of the leader of the Labour Party, and Lord Lochee.

The first aerial mail of the United Kingdom was conveyed from Hendon to Windsor by Mr. Gustav Hamel last Saturday. The start, which was delayed owing to the strong wind, took place shortly before 5 o'clock, and the airman landed at Windsor at 5 8. The service was continued during this week. The airman Hubert had both legs broken in an accident while engaged in the service.

More or less startling reports have been current at naval and military stations during the last few days, but on investigation they appear to have no substantial foundation. At the same time there is reason to bel eve that the naval and military authorities are fully alive to the exigencies of the International situation and are neglecting no necessary precaution.

The quincentenary of the founding of St. Andrews University has been celebrated by a series of brilliant functions in the northern town.

There were produced in London this week for the first time "The Ogre" by Mr. H. A. Jones, "The Perplexed Husband," by Mr. Sutro "The Mousme," by Alex. M. Thompson and Mr. Robert Courtneidge, and "The Hope," the new Drury Lane spectacular melodrama.

Several Unionist members of Parliament have returned the Treasury drafts for their first quarter's salary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others are devoting the money to charitable purposes.

The falling temperature has been followed by a further decline of infant mortality through diarrhœa and enteritis, as indicated by the Registrar-General's weekly return of births and deaths. The rate was highest in the week ended August 26—237 per 1,000 births.

In London and many provincial towns there have been "strikes" of schoolboys, in which the distinguishing features of adult labour disputes were faithfully imitated. They generally ended in a hasty return to school and the cane.

BELGIUM.

On Tuesday night, a great fire broke out in the timber stores in the Ferdinand Dock. The yards of five firms were involved, and the conflagration was described as even worse than that which broke out during the strike in 1907. The efforts of the Fire Brigade had succeeded by Wednesday night in limiting the area of the fire, but it was expected that the ruins would burn fer several days longer. The damage is estimated at £40,000.

The semi-official "Vingtieme Siecle" admits the imperfections of the Belgian preparations for defence, but pleads the insufficiency of the War Budget and states that the Government has taken strong measures according to the means placed at its disposal. The newspaper points out incidentally that spies are allowed to inspect the glacis of the Meuse fortress without any interference. The King had on Wednesday an interview with Baron de Broqueville, Chief of the Cabinet, and General Hellebaut, Minister of War, regarding the defences and the measures to be taken. Baron de Broqueville afterwards had a conference with the officer in charge of the Antwerp defence works now under construction. These are making steady progress and are expected to be completed within a year.

CHILE.

Owing to the determined blocking tactics of the minority, and in spite of earnest appeals by the Minister of Finance, Congress closed without deciding on any definite measures to deal with the financial situation or with the question of new material on the railways which is urgently needed in order to cope with the coming harvest. The Chamber has passed the Bill authorizing the President to negotiate a loan of £3,500,000 to pay for the second Dreadnought and the new artillery. The Bill, however, must await the approval of the Senate, when Congress next meets on October 15.

CHINA.

The famine riots at Changzoh are spreading and the people are desperate, as starvation threatens them. The condition of the country is deplorable. Most of the land is under water. The prices in the Shanghai rice market are still very high. It is said that only ten days' supply of rice remains. There is no doubt that some merchants have effected a "corner," but it is difficult to establish the fact.

FRANCE.

The draft of next year's Budget has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Council of Ministers. The Budget to al amounts to £180,000,000, an increase of £7,000,000 as compared with last year. The demands of social legislation account for about £2,500,000 of this increase, and the requirements of national defence for another £1,500,000. The deficit is to be met by a duty on gas and electric light burners, which is expected to yield £600,000, by a readjustment of the hall-mark duty on precious metals, by a tax of 5c. per cent. on Bourse de Commerce transactions, by increasing the penalties for fraudulent sales of house and similar property, and by calling upon the Eastern Railway Company to repay an increased proportion of the funds advanced by the State in less prosperous years. The amount repayable by the company is not to exceed £6,000,000, and will be reduced by the amount of the final surplus in this year's revenue returns.

Eleven Italian workmen were killed and 16 injured by the fall of the ceiling of the first floor of the Eldorado Music Hall at Nice last Friday morning while they were engaged in repairing it.

Mr. Fallieres received on Saturday at the Elysee Rifaat Pasha, who presented his credentials as the new Turkish Ambassador in Paris. Addressing the President, Rifaat Pasha said that his instructions were to exert all his efforts in order to preserve and to strengthen the old standing friendship between France and Turkey. M. Fallieres replied that it afforded him great pleasure to welcome as the new Turkish Ambassador in Paris, the statesman who had directed Turkish foreign policy with such authority.

The express train from Paris which is due to arrive at Nancy at 9-30 a. m. ran off the rails at Maxeville close at Nancy on Tuesday morning at a place where the line is under repair. The engine driver was killed and some six or eight passengers were slightly injured.

The dockyard hands at Brest, in answer to Admiral de Marolles's decision to break off relations with their union, have issued a second violent manifesto, in which they claim an extra 50c. pay a day and the permanent employment of the additional hands who have been engaged on the construction of the new 23,500-ton battleship Jean Bart. The authors of the manifesto threaten to prevent the launch of the ship until the men's demands have been granted.

GERMANY.

Following the example of the German Government, the first time appointed a Naval Attache in Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian Government has now decided to create a similar post in Berlin. It is officially announced that Lieutenant Count Colloredo Mansfield has been appointed as the first occupant of the post.

During the manœuvres of the 12th Army Corps in the neighbourhood of Pirna on Tuesday a non-commissioned officer and ten troopers of the 17th Uhlan Regiment were drowned in attempting to swim across the Elbe. It appears that two patrols were ordered to cross the river from Obervogelsang to Posta, and that a panic among the horses occasioned the disaster. Ten bodies have been recovered.

ITALY.

Another crater has opened on Mount Etna. A broad swift stream of lava is descending on the forests round Linguaglossa and Castiglione, destroying the vineyards in its path. So far, only a few small cottages have been destroyed.

Fourteen women and girls of Castiglione were drowned by the capsizing of a motor-boat in Lake Trasimeno last Saturday afternoon. Three men who were on the boat saved their own lives.

PERSIA.

A dispute between the Russian Government and Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, has been satisfactorily settled. The difference arose through the Russian Government interpreting the revenue law as meaning that certain fixed charges, including that for the upkeep of the Cossack Brigade, should be paid direct through the Customs Depart… volunary liquidation, dealt with the alleged ill-treatment of the Indian labourers in the Putumayo. He admitted that serious ill-treatment had taken place, but said that most of it occurred before the formation of the company. On the whole, the efforts of the Company to improve the lot of the Indians in the Putumayo had met with a fair measure of success. Those efforts had cost the Company considerable sums of money, and had helped to bring about its present financial difficulties. Should the difficulties result in the complete extinction of the Company, a beneficent influence, so far as the Putumayo was concerned, would certainly cease. Voluntary liquidation was agreed to the chairman, stating that reconstruction was probable.

RUSSIA.

According to the Treasury Estimates, which were introduced into the Duma last Friday, the National Debt will, on January 1, 1912, be reduced by 71,000,000 roubles (about £7,500,000) and will amount to 8,942,000,000 roubles. The total expenditure under these estimates during 1912 is fixed at 504,000,000 roubles. Of this sum 375,500,000 roubles will be devoted to the payment of interest on the National Debt, and 27,500,000 roubles to its extinction. No new loans are contemplated. On the contrary, it is proposed to put aside a sum of 100,000,000 roubles for the redemption of the Imperial Treasury Bills.

The Petropavlovsk was successfully launched on the Neva on Saturday. The sister ships Sevastopol and Poltava are being expeditiously fitted out; the latter is receiving her armour. The impending programme for the Baltic includes three armoured cruisers of which the type ship will probably be constructed in England. Admiral Grigorovich is going to Nikolaieff to inspect the arrangements for building the three Black Sea Dreadnoughts. The Admiralty contemplates a 40,000 ton floating dock for the Black Sea, which will probably be built in England.

After a four days' sitting with closed doors the district Court-martial sentenced Captain Postnikoff of the General Staff, to eight years, penal servitude and the loss of all civil rights on a charge of high treason. Captain Postnikoff, it was alleged, had in return for payment, handed over secret documents to the agents of three foreign Powers.

SPAIN.

Martial law was on Tuesday proclained in Bilbao in consequence of serious rioting by strikes. Repeated conflicts took place with the troops, and business was brought to a standstill. The situation in the colliery districts around Bilbao is most disquieting, and the men on the Basque railways have come out. The Premier declares that the strikes have assumed a revolutionary character, and that the Government will put it down with vigour using as many troops as may be required. The Constitutional guarantees have been suspended in the province of Vizcaya.

SWITZERLAND.

The State Sickness and Accident Insurance Bill, passed almost unanimously by the Swiss Parliament, is to be submitted to a Referendum. The date of the Referendum is likely to be early next year, which will allow fully three months in which the arguments for and against the proposed Bill can be put before the electors.

TURKEY.

The Shereef of Mecca relieved Abha on July 17 and a general surrender of the tribesmen is now proceeding. Nearly all the Sheikhs of the Highlands have submitted, and negotiations for the establishment of permanent peace in the region are proceeding favourably.

On account of the incompetence shown by the Constantinople Municipality in dealing with the cholera epidemic, the Governor, Hüssein Kiazim Bey, urged the Government to dissolve the municipal councils and to order fresh election. The Ministers decided that the Governor had no right to demand a general dissolution of the councils because of the misconduct of individual councils, and in consequence of this decision the Governor resigned his office.

UNITED STATES.

Giuseppe Castabile, the Italian bomb-carrier, was indicted under the new law against the carrying of deadly weapons. Yet last Friday morning another bomb outrage occurred in the east side of the city, by which shops and tenements were wrecked and many lives were endangered. Thus do the "Black Hand" desperadoes exhibit contempt for the police and the Courts and remind the authorities of the existence and the pernicious activity of other bomb-throwers as daring and skilful as Castabile. This was the 20th such outrage within a month. Something like a reign of terror now prevails in the Italian quarter of the city.

The Bureau of the Census in a statement on the general agricultural conditions of the United States estimates the value of land, buildings, implements, and machinery at about £7,000,000,000 as compared with about £4,000,000,000 in 1900. The value of land and building increased 108 per cent. and the value of machinery and implements 68 per cent. And yet, in spite of this enormous increase, the number of farms in the country in 1910 was only 903,000, or 10 5 per sent., greater than in 1900, while the acreage increased by only 35,000,000, or 2·2 per cent, the area in farms being now 874,000,000 acres. The comparison is still more striking if it be remembered that the growth of population in the decade has been 21 per cent. The rate of increase in the number of farms is, indeed, the lowest since the first record of 1850. At the same time, there has been, as noted above, an extraordinary rise in the value of farm property. The average value per acre was dols. 15·57 in 1900; it is now dols. 32·49.

The laying of the first keel-plate of the new American Dreadnought New York on Monday, gives some comfort to those who, because of the recent display at Kiel, fear that the German Navy surpasses the American and forces the latter into the third place. The new York will displace 27,000 tons. The first rivet was driven in the presence of Rear-Admiral Leutze and other officials by the four-year-old grandson of Rear-Admiral Sampson. Work will soon begin also on the Texas, a duplicate of the New York.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

Changes in the Examination.

In consequence of the changes recently introduced in the examination for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to modify the scheme of competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police Force. The revised scheme, which will come into operation in 1912, will be as follows:—

I. Compulsory subjects:—English, 2,000 marks; Mathematics A. (Elementary), 2,000 marks French or German, 2,000 marks. These three subjects must be taken up by all candidates.

II. Optional subject:—Mathematics B (intermediate), 2,000 marks, C. (Higher), 2,000 marks English History and Geography, 2,000 marks; (a.) (b.) French or German, 2,000 marks; Latin, 2,000 mark-Greek. 2,000 marks; Science (Physics and Chemistry), 2,000 marks. Not more than two subjects may be taken from this list.

In addition to the above mentioned subjects, candidates may take up Freehand Drawing to which 400 marks will be allotted. Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate, in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

The examinations will continue to be held simultaneously with the June examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, and the papers for the two examinations will be the same. Particulars of the syllabus may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.

The detailed regulations for the 1912 examinations, and forms of application to compete, will be obtainable from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S. W. about October next.

N. B.—The limits of age will be the same as in previous years, viz., above nineteen and under twenty-one years on June 1, 1912.

(a.) A general paper on English History from 1558 to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria will be set. No special period of European History, and no Military biography will be prescribed.

(b.) If French be taken as a compulsory subject, German may be taken as an optional subject and "viceversa."

… Foreign Secretary promised a reply to the French proposals within a day or two. It was rumoured on the 8th that this reply, containing certain "observations," had already been delivered. France, it is stated, while willing to consider these "observations" on their merits, cannot regard them as counter-proposals, since M. Cambon's instructions were definite and final. In return for a "free hand" in Morocco, France is willing to make greater concessions than may be palatable to Frenchmen, but she cannot consent to act as policeman to every German trader in that country. In Berlin, the wish is expressed that the Government would take the public more into its confidence, as the suspense on the Bourse and generally in commercial circles is becoming unbearable.

The Prime Minister, M. Caillaux, conferred on Sept. 8, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves, and with the Minister of War, M. Messimy. According to the "Matin", M. de Selves, in reply to an inquiry, on the 7th, stated:—"For the present we must guard ourselves against a cheerful optimism as much as against exaggerated pessimism. My impression—it is no more than an impression—is that the "pourparlers" which are in progress in Berlin will last a long while yet."

The "Journal des Debats" of Sept. 8, points out that the question of assessing the amount of territorial compensation to Germany can only be discussed after the Morocco question has been settled. In all the circumstances it considers that the conclusion of a definite agreement can scarcely be expected before October.

The "Times," on September 11, said:—Saturday was marked by a sharp fall in prices on the Berlin Bourse—in fact, something very like a panic prevailed. In many districts there were runs on the savings banks, and it would seem that a war scare is fairly general in Germany. The Press criticises this exhibition of nerves as unwarranted and undignified. At the same time it is hoped that the Government may be able to make some pronouncement to allay public anxiety. There seems no doubt that Germany is seeking to obtain certain privileges in Morocco, which are felt to be inconsistent with the position of France as paramount Power and with the principle of equal opportunity in that country. In marked contrast to the nervousness displayed by Berlin, Paris exhibits remarkable firmness. The German reply to the French proposals reached Paris on Saturday nights and will be discussed at a Cabinet Council shortly to be held. And on the 12th:—It is understood that the German reply to the French proposals is receiving the closest attention in Paris. While fully recognising the claim of Germany to equal rights in Morocco, it is felt that France cannot entertain her proposals for a privileged position. It is believed, therefore, that the "pourparlers" will continue for some time. The feeling in Germany is quieter, and public sentiment has been somewhat reassured by a Press announcement that Germany's reply to France does not contain a suggestion of a privileged position in Morocco. This view of the situation, though hopeful, hardly seems to coincide with reports from Paris. Meanwhile the Pan-German League has condemned in the strongest terms any cession to France of a free hand in Morocco, even in exchange for a large portion of the Congo.

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris on Sept. 12 the draft of the French reply to the German counter-proposals was submitted to the approval of the Ministers, the "Times" states. It is thought probable that the French Ambassador in Berlin will be able to make a communication to the German Government by the end of the week. France persists in her firm attitude, and refuses to entertain any proposal which grants Germany special privileges in Morocco. She has conducted the negotiations throughout in a conciliatory spirit, and feels confident in the strength of her position and in her favourable diplomatic relations with other Powers. The "Cologne Gazette" makes a violent attack on England, who according to that newspaper has protracted the negotiations for her own benefit and would be unwilling to see a permanent "rapprochement" between Germany and France.

There has been but little change in the situation, remarks the "Times" of Sept. 14. The draft of the French reply to the German counter-proposals was handed to President Fallieres at Rambouillet yesterday, and met with his full approval. It is anticipated that the reply will be in the hands of the German Government by the end of the week. It is understood that the very nature of the German demands has materially assisted the French Ministers in framing their answer, since, in many cases, they have been forced to return a direct negative. France cannot and will not submit to a species of dual control in Morocco. Public feeling is not so excited in Berlin, and it is confidently predicted that the question of Germany's economic rights in Morocco will be satisfactorily settled in a few days. The Bourse is still hardly normal.

ATTACK ON SPANISH TROOPS.

Malaga, Sept. 8 ("Times").—Excitement has been caused by a sudden order for the embarkation of both Malaga regiments with the General Commanding the town. Their destination is unknown, but is supposed to be Melilla.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—In view of the continued activity of the "harka" and the concentration of hostile tribes on the banks of the Kert, the Government, at the request of the Captain General of Melilla, has decided to place at his disposal 2,600 or 3,000 men, who should have left to-day for Melilla from Spain. The Minister of Marine has received a telegram from Melilla, announcing that a hostile "harka" attacked the Spanish advanced positions at the break of day, and after a fight lasting all the morning was driven off with great loss. After the fight the villages in the neighbourhood of Alhucemas were heavily bombarded by two gunboats, the attacking "harka" having been composed of tribesmen living in the district, aided by other tribesmen from the Kert region. The Spanish forces had an officer, three soldiers, and four native policemen killed, and an officer and twenty-five men wounded.

Madrid, Sept. 10 (Reuter).—A telegram from Melilla states that it is reported that the leaders of the Moorish "harka" which has been operating against the Spanish troops have made their submission.

Sept. 13.—While the Cabinet was sitting yesterday evening, the Minister of War read a despatch from the Captain General of Melilla, stating that a "harka" had again attacked the Spanish troops in camp on the right bank of the Kert river. An official telegram announces that a colonel, two officers, ten soldiers, and three men of the native police were killed, and twenty soldiers and twenty-three men of the native police wounded. The enemy lost seventy-six killed and many wounded.

Tangier, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—A message from Fez states that Col. Bremond's "mehalla," which is proceeding to relieve the force besieged at Sefru by Ait Yussi tribesmen, came into contact with the latter. Some fighting ensued, in which Lieut. Prioux was seriously wounded.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Franco-German negotiations, which are at last to decide the issue of the Moroccan dispute, were resumed at six o'clock this evening, when M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, called upon Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Foreign Minister, to present the French reply to the last German Note.

BAHAIS IN LONDON.

Abdul Baha (Abbas Effendi), head of the religion of Bahaism, attended the service at the City Temple on Sept. 10. The religion was started in Persia only sixty years ago, and now, in spite of persecution, embraces, it is said, a third of the people of that country. According to the leader himself it is a religion of universal brotherhood. The visit to the City Temple had not been announced, and the fact that the Bahai leader was coming was known to few. The service proceeded as usual until the hymn before the sermon, when the venerable figure of Abdul Baha, clad in Persian costume, was seen on the pulpit stairs. After the sermon the Rev. R. J. Campbell, welcoming the visitor spoke of Bahaism as one of the most remarkable religious movements of this or any age. Abdul Baha then addressed the congregation in Persian, speaking for about eight minutes. A translation of the address was read by Mr. W Tudor Pole. It was mainly an exhortation to spiritual unity and closer relations between East and West. This was the first time that Abdul Baha had addressed a large gathering in England, and he afterwards said in English, "I am very happy."

… The Officers were attacked with stones and bottles, and they retaliated with a baton charge. District Inspector Fitzsimmons was cut with a bottle on the arms, and a constable was injured. Several other inspectors and constables were struck by missiles. Guerilla attacks were made on the police by the rioters from lanes and side streets into which they retired when they had discharged a volley of stones and were pursued by the police. Desultory fighting and baton charges went on before the streets were completely cleared. At one period County Inspector Sharpe had to seek shelter from the stone-throwing until reinforcements arrived. Twenty-one persons were treated in the infirmary for wounds caused by batons or stones, and eleven of these were detained. One was a serious case of a fractured skull. Other wounded were treated by private doctors.

After lasting two months the strike on the steamers of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway ended on Sept. 9, when sailings were resumed. The men returned to work at old rates pending a settlement.

From an official statement issued on Sept. 11 by the men's representatives it would appear that the dispute between the London and North Western Railway Company and its employes is much more serious than is generally supposed, and may even result in a renewal of the national strike. The men claim that under the terms of settlement they have a perfect right to re-open questions disposed of at previous meetings of the boards or covered by Sir Edward Fry's award. The company disputes this interpretation, and asserts that the men's demands for better conditions for the various grades cannot be dealt with until the award expires in 1913. Mass meetings are to be held next Sunday to discuss the matter, and it is understood that the men will ask the Board of Trade to insist on the company's representative meeting the men's representatives.

There is considerable discontent among the Midland employes at Burton-on-Grent, and on Sept. 11, it was officially stated that at a meeting of all grades a resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the joint executive immediately to bring before the Board of Trade the penalising by the company of men who came out on strike. Failing satisfaction, the men ask that a national strike be declared until the agreement is carried out in its entirety.

The management of the Horwich Locomotive Works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have refused to consider an advance of the labourers wages and the abolition of the medical test. They gave notice that if work was not resumed the concessions already made would be withdrawn. This is the sixth week of the dispute.

The Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company have settled the claims of the general body of workmen at their docks. Advances have been made all round on a graduated scale. The boatmen, however, remain out. They have asked for an interview, but the official reply is that they must return to work before their grievances can be considered. Meanwhile traffic over the system, extending from Birmingham and Wolverhampton to Chester and Ellesmere Port, is paralysed, and about 500 boats are stated to be lying idle.

It is possible that before the end of the present week there may be a general strike of all the transport workers in connection with the Bristol Channel ports. The cause of the trouble is at Newport, where Messrs. Houlder Brothers are said to be intending to load a vessel by free labour.

The Committee of the Federated Union of Postal Servants is to meet the Postmaster-General, probably on Sept. 28, to discuss the grievances of sorters at Mount Pleasant.

It was stated on Sept. 12:—The Newport coal trimmers have given notice to terminate their agreement with the joint trimming board on Sept. 30.

The cold roll boys' strike movement has spread to Monmouthshire, the boys employed at the Pontymister steel works and Abercarn tinplate works having ceased work. At Abercarn the lads demand an increase of 6d. per day shift.

On Sept. 13 the "Times" printed the following:—"Inquiries were made yesterday at Euston Station with reference to communication from a labour correspondent dealing with the relations existing between the London and North Western Railway Company and its servants, which appeared in the "Times" of yesterday. The officials of the company declare that they were unaware of the existence of any serious edispute between the company and its employes, such as was suggested, and that the statement in the "Times" was the first they had heard of it. They further stated that the position taken up by the company with regard to the discussion of the men's demands for better conditions was not quite correctly set out by our correspondent."

We ("Times," Sept. 13) have received the following from the Board of Trade:—As the result of meetings held on Monday and yesterday at the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Mr. G.R. Askwith, an agreement has been arrived at between the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (Limited) and their employes engaged in loading cement and the representatives of the Amalgamated Stevedore Labour Protection League. Under the agreement extra payments are allowed for Saturday afternoons and for meal-times. A system of separation of stowing gangs is to be uniformly adopted, and the employers undertake that the earnings at the different wharves are to be brought up to the Swanscombe rates. The rearranged system is to be commenced on Monday next, and any further questions are to be adjusted between the companies and the union. By the conclusion of this agreement a possible stoppage of about 10,000 men in the Thames and Medway is averted.

On Sept. 8 when the school children in the Edgehill district of Liverpool were released for playtime they went on "strike", parading the district and calling upon other schools, asking the scholars to come out in sympathy. Window panes and street lamps along the line of march were smashed and the "loyal scholars" were beaten with sticks. The demands were formulated by one leader as follows:—An extra half-day holiday each week, abolition of the cane, no school fees, and that monitors should be paid one penny each week. The strike soon collapsed.

A number of boys in London County Council schools in Shoreditch, Islington and Deptford went "on strike" on Sept. 11 for more holidays and less caning. They paraded the streets and there was some "peaceful picketing."

The "strike" of school children had subsided to a large extent in London on the 12th, though there were one or two "demonstrations" by "strikers." The example of London has been followed in Hull, Bradford, Leith, Grimsby, and Sheffield. There were marches through the streets, and at Hull some stones were thrown at the teachers.

The schoolboys' "strike" collapsed in London on September 13, but in Leeds, Sheffield, Birkenhead, Northampton, and other provincial towns there were processions through the streets and some attempt at "picketing." In Sheffield stones were thrown at a lady teacher.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Paris, Sept. 13 ("Times").—The dockyard hands at Brest, in answer to Admiral de Marolles's decision to break off relations with their union, have issued a second violent manifesto, in which they claim an extra 50c. pay a day and the permanent employment of the additional hands who have been engaged on the construction of the new 23,500-ton battleship "Jean Bart." The authors of the manifesto threaten to prevent the launch of the ship until the men's demands have been granted.

Berne, Sept. 9 ("Times").—Work on two tunnels in course of construction, one in Switzerland and the other on the Franco-Swiss frontier—is at a standstill at present owing to strikes among the workmen, who are almost all of them Italians.

Bilbao, Sept. 12 (Reuter).—The situation caused by the strikes is becoming more serious. This morning a conflict took place between strikers and troops, the latter being compelled after repeated charges to open fire. Almost all the workmen in the town are now on strike, and business is at a standstill. Later.—Martial law has been proclaimed here.

Madrid, Sept. 12—The Premier declares that the strikes at Bilbao and in Asturias have assumed a revolutionary character, against which the Government has decided to act with vigour and even with harshness, if necessary, sending as many troops to the districts affected as may be required.

It has been decided to open the Imperial Chess Club at 67, Queen-street, Mayfair London from October 3. One of the aims of the club is to provide a centre where players of both sexes from the colonies can meet those of the mother-country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

There is a good reply to these shortsighted gentlemen in one of the evening papers by a correspondent who signs his letter "Aristides." He writes:—"At the British Association attacks were made on competitive examination as a method of appointing to public posts. It was alleged that it did not test 'character.' Well, I myself, under grave disadvantages, e.g., poverty and its results, trained myself to pass the Indian Civil, and to do that I had to display industry, self control, and method. Was that not a test of character! Besides, what is the alternative! Unabashed patronage with all the veiled backstairs influence that used to accompany appointments in the old days—birth, accidental acquaintance, marriage ties, female intriguing are to supplant the impartial judgment of State examiners. And who are to be the judges to name candidates, judges, mind you, exposed to all sorts of illegitimate pressure! Why, some obscure head master or equally obscure vice-chancellor. Let there be no mistake on this matter—patronage is the sole alternative to examination." Of course it is. This silly outcry against competition reminds me of the ineffectual attacks made from time to time by the unthinking on our Parliamentary system of Government. Like all human institutions both have their drawbacks, but what can we put in their places? If the out and out opponents of competition cannot propose something better they should hold their peace. Such absurdities as those I have mentioned and also if I may be so bold as to say so the one propounded by the President Sir William Ramsay, only discredit the Association. That eminent scientist, it will be remembered, in his opening address, predicted that in 175 years—he is nothing if not precise—our coal supply will be completely exhausted! He has been effectually answered by a man who, though not so conspicuous a figure in the scientific world as Sir William Ramsay, knows what he is talking about. I allude to Dr. John Bell Simpson, President of the Institution of Mining Engineers. Speaking at the annual conference of that body two days ago Dr. Simpson pointed out that with regard to the South Wales Coalfield alone, the output of which is about a fifth of that of the whole of Great Britain, there is enough coal to last 600 years at the present rate of production. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that coal will be discovered in many districts yet untapped. Dr. Simpson thinks and many will agree with him that our scientific societies instead of trying to get up scares would be more profitably employed if they directed their energies to finding out means by which more may be got out of coal than is at present the case.

OLLA PODRIDA.

At Bristol early this week the "National League of the Blind" decided by a large majority in favour of the direct representation of the blind in Parliament. I wonder why. Cynics might say that the blind, politically, are already represented and overrepresented in the House of Commons. Exactly who are the politically visionless depends of course upon whether your cynic is a Tory or a Radical. The schoolboys strikes will no doubt be followed shortly by a demand for schoolboy representation at St. Stephen's.

I understand that nearly a hundred persons attended the Pateti celebration at Elephanta Island, Twickenham, on Wednesday. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree presided.

I clip the following from the *Guardian*:—"G.F.S.—Miss Sharp goes out this autumn with the approval and sanction of the Bishop of Bombay, to take over the superintendence of the G.F.S. Lodge in that city, and other work connected with the Society. Miss Sharp has had ten years experience of work in Bombay and Poona, at the latter place as Head of the Victoria High School for some time. She hopes to introduce training on the lines of the Nowland Institute among the members so fitting many of them to be efficient and responsible nurses. Her former work and knowledge of India will be invaluable in this fresh effort. Mrs. Foster, who for four and a half years has done such excellent things at the Lodge in Bombay, is going to Singapore to work under the Bishop and Mrs. Ferguson-Davie." The Nowland Institute exists for the purpose of training young ladies who from choice or necessity have to earn their own living and although the general public does not hear much about it, it is doing a splendid work as I can personally testify. If Miss Sharp gives Bombay a Nowland Institute she will indeed be a great benefactress.

CASE OF THE HON. GALBRAITH COLE.

A correspondent, writing to the "Times" of Sept. 11 says:—The announcement that the Hon. Galbraith Cole is to be deported from British East Africa on a warrant charging him with exciting race enmity in the Colony will be received in the Colony with surprice and indignation. Mr. Cole found a native sheepstealing; the native ran away; Mr. Cole fired at and killed him, and was acquitted of murder by a jury of fellow-settlers. But these few facts cannot be left to speak for themselves if a true opinion is to be formed. In every criminal case it is the attendant circumstances which demand at least equal consideration. Here the single additional fact in favour of the prosecution was that Mr. Cole did not report the death, every other circumstance connected with the case is emphatically in his favour. He might have been a settler who was always having trouble with natives he is, in fact, known throughout the Colony as a man who has invariably treated them fairly and generously, and is exceedingly popular with them. Again, the stealing might have been an isolated act; it was actually the last of a long succession of losses. There are comparatively few natives in the neighbourhood of Mr. Cole's farm near Gilgil, and the thief was undoubtedly a habitual sheep-stealer, moreover the cases discovered was certainly that of one of Mr. Cole's sheep. None of these facts justifies the shooting, but they differentiate the case entirely from one of cold-blooded murder, and it may be fairly argued that, in exasperation at coming at last upon a thief he had long tried to bring to book, Mr. Cole fired with the object of preventing his escape. At any rate the intention to kill was by no means clearly established, and the case would seem to fall within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code—under which the Colony is governed—for rash, negligent acts causing death. The case would not come within Section 304 A (causing death by rash or negligent act). Apart from the question of provocation, and assuming that the direct intention to kill was negatived, the case would be culpable homicide amounting to murder or not amounting to murder (manslaughter, according as death was the or a most probable result of the act.

Pwllheli, Sept. 12.

Mr. Christopher Bird did fastest time on six cylinder Napier at the Leicestershire Automobile Club's hill climb recently at Beacon Hill." A six cylinder Napier has been awarded the Grand Prix at the Turin International Exhibition.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

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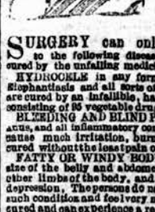
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED!

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect the same.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all forms of rectum and scrotum are cured by an infallible, harmless and powerful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the lower bowel, cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, limbs and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find reason happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Molibe—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glets, or in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil in 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8

For Spermatorrhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my considerable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a monthly treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, rebellious watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, dimness, night blindness are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or ointment for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth, are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other delicate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 9-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices to recapitulate mentioned above and also

CONCERNING HONEY.

Bee-Keepers in England.

THE bee-keepers in English villages to-day are all familiar—too familiar at times—with the holiday-making stranger at the garden-gate inquiring for honey. Somehow or other the demand for this old natural sweet-food appears to have greatly increased of recent years among wandering townsfolk in the country. A competent bee-master, dealing with a large number of combs, will not mingle them indiscriminately, but will unerringly assort them, so that he will have perhaps at the end of the season almost as many kinds of honey in store as there are fields on his countryside. I speak, says Tickner Edwardes in the "Pall Mall Gazette", of course, not of the large bee-farmer—who, employing of necessity wholesale methods, can aim only at a good all-round commercial sample of no finely distinctive colour or flavour—but of the connoisseur in bee-craft, the gourmet among the hives, who knows that there are as many varieties in honey as there are in wine, and would as little dream of confusing them.

Honey lovers who have been eating wax all their days will be as hardly dissuaded from the practice as he whose custom it may be to consume the paper in which his butter is wrapped, or take a proportion of the blue sugar-bag with the lumps in his tea. Yet the last are no more absurdities than the former, except in degree. Pure beeswax has neither savour nor nutrient properties, and passes wholly unassimilated through the human system. Even the bees themselves cannot feed upon it when at dire extremes: the whole hive may die of starvation in the midst of waxen plenty. Of all creatures, mice, and the larvæ of two species of moth, alone will make away with it; and even in their case it is doubtful whether the comb be not destroyed for the sake of the odd grains of pollen and the pupa-skins it contains. Broadly speaking, unless you can trust a dipped finger-tip to reveal to you on the moment the qualities of this village-garden honey, it is always safer to buy in the comb. But the wax should never be eaten. The proper way to deal with honeycomb at table is to cut it to the width of the knife-blade; and, laying it upon the plate with the cells vertical, press the blade flat upon it, when the honey will flow out right and left. In this way, if duly carried out, the honey is scientifically separated, no more than one per cent. remaining in the slab of wax.

THE BEE AS A CHEMIST.

It is not strange, because it is so common, to find people who have eaten honeycomb regularly all their lives, yet are unknowingly ignorant of the first rudimentary fact in its nature and composition. To know that you do not know is an intelligible state, the initial true step towards knowledge; but to be full of erroneous information, and that complacently, is to be ignorant indeed. Of such are the old lady who dwelt in the Mile End Road, and believed that cocoanuts were monkeys' eggs, and the man who will tell you without expectancy of contradiction that honey is the food of bees.

Now this is no easy in cheap paradox, but a sober attempt to reinstate in the public mind the unsophisticated truth. The natural foods of the hive-bee are the nectar and the pollen, the "ove ferment" of the flowers. On these the bee subsists entirely, so long as she can obtain them, and will go to her honey stores only when nature's fresh supplies have failed. One speaks by poetic licence, or looseness, of bees gathering honey from blossoming plants. The fact is they do nothing of the kind, and never did. The sweet juices of clover, heather, and the like, differ fundamentally, both in appearance and in chemical properties from honey. Though the main ingredient in honey is nectar, the two are totally different things; and honey, far from being the normal food of bees, is only a standby for hard times, a sort of emergency ration, put up in as little compass and with as great a concentration as such things can be.

The story of how honey is made, and why it is made at all, forms one of the most interesting items in the history of the hive-bee. In a land where nectar-yielding plants flourish all the year through, if such a spot exist at all, there would be no honey, because the necessity for it would not occur. Hive-bees in such a land would go all their lives, and assuredly never dream of honey-making. But wherever there is winter, or a season when the supply of nectar and pollen temporarily fails, the bee, who does not hibernate in the common sense of the term, must devise a means of supporting life through the famine period. Many creatures can and do accomplish this by merely laying up in a comatose condition until such time as their natural food is plentiful again, and they may safely resume their old activities. But this will not do for the doughty honey-bee. A curious aspect of her life is the way in which she appears to recognise the competitive spirit in all the higher forms of earthly existence, and deliberately sets herself in the forerank of affairs with that principle in view. It would be easy for a few hundred worker-bees to get together in some warm nook underground, with that carefully tended piece of egg-laying mechanism, their queen, in their midst; and in a semi-dormant condition to pass the dark winter months through, gradually rousing their own fires of life as the year warmed up again in the spring. But such a system would mean that the colony would have to start afresh from the bottom of the ladder of progress with every year. The hive-bee has conceived a better plan, and the basis, the essential factor of it all, is this thing of mystery which we call honey.

THE TRUE PURPOSE OF THE HIVE.

The ancient Roman name for a beehive was "alvus," which, translated into its blunt Anglo-Saxon equivalent, means belly. And this gives us in a word the whole secret about honey-making. As a matter of fact, the hive in summer acts as a digestive chamber, wherein the winter aliment of the stock is prepared. The bees during their ordinary workaday life, subsist on the nectar and pollen which they are continually bringing into the hive. Much pollen is laid by in the cells in its raw condition, but pollen is almost exclusively a tissue-former, and it is not used by the worker-bees during the winter for their own sustenance, but preserved until early spring, when it forms the principal component in the bee-milk on which the larvæ are mainly fed. The nectar, however, is necessary at all times to support life in the mature bees, and it must, therefore, be stored for use during the long months when there are no flowers to secret it.

It is here that we get a glimpse into the ways of the honey-bee that may well give spur to the most wonder-satiated amongst us. If a sample of fresh nectar is examined, it will be found to consist of about 70 per cent. of water, the small remainder of its bulk being made up of what is chemically known as cane sugar, together with a trace of certain essential oils and aromatic principles. It is practically nothing but sweetened and flavoured water. But ripe honey shows a very different composition. The oils and essences are there, with some added acids; but of water there is no more than 7 to 10 per cent.; practically the entire bulk of good honey consists of sugar, but it is grape sugar, with scarce a trace of the cane sugar which nectar exclusively contains. To put the thing in plainest words—the economic honey-bee, finding herself with three or four months to get through at the least possible cost in energy and nutriment, has scientifically reasoned out the matter, and, among other ingenious provisions, has arranged to subject her winter food to a process of pre-digestion during the summer, so that when she consumes it there shall be neither force expended in its assimilation nor waste products taken with it, needing to be afterwards expelled. Honey, in fact, is the nectar digested, and then regurgitated just when it is ready to be absorbed into the system. It is almost certain that every drop goes through this process twice, and possibly three times, in each case by different bees; and the heat of the hive still further contributes to the object in view by driving off the superfluous moisture from the nectar so treated, and thus concentrating it into an almost perfect food.

The "London Gazette" announces that Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton has assumed the name of Meux in accordance with the terms of the will of the late Lady Meux.

The King has sent to Major G. F. Whitmore, who has been making an experiment in tobacco-growing on his estate in Norfolk, a message in which his Majesty says that he is taking an interest in the experiment, and he desires to receive specimens of the tobacco at Balmoral. His Majesty adds he is also pleased to know that the Methwold Estate is so near to Sandringham. Plants and leaves were sent to the King. One leaf was over twenty-nine inches long and sixteen and a quarter inches broad.

WATER LILIES.

Yellow and White Blooms.

The town of Oxford is famous for many things, but the flower-lover will hold the great seat of learning most dear for its association with the water-lily, which—to quote the beautiful description of Anne Pratt—"with its rose-like cup of alabaster lying among the glossy, bright-green leaves, is without gainsay queen of the waters." As Baxter remarked many years ago, the flower is seen in no greater perfection or profusion in the whole country than in the vicinity of Oxford, where it grows over the surface of almost every pond, deep watery ditch and slow-moving river.

THREE SPECIES IN ENGLAND.

Only three species of water-lily grow wild in England, the white variety, of course, being by far the most striking. We all know the temptation to pluck it from its watery bed, but those who have done it once will rarely have the heart to pick it again in view of the fact that almost directly it is plucked the flower closes and so loses half its beauty. It is only in the bright sunlight of a perfect summer's day that the water-lily flaunts its fullest glory as it spreads its glistening petals on the surface of the stream. The other two varieties of water-lily indigenous to Great Britain are yellow, the larger of them being a familar flower to most people and common in all parts of the country. It is considerably larger than the third kind, which, however, it resembles so closely that no one but an experienced botanist would tell the difference. Yellow water-lilies live better in water than the white variety, but their rather strong odour when placed in a room is all in favour of their being left to grace the lake or pool in which they grow.

ARUM OF THE CAPE.

One would never have suspected so beautiful a plant as the water-lily of having any commercial possibilities, but, as it happens, it is—like the Arum of the Cape which graces our gardens and greenhouses—both ornamental and useful. One has never heard of the roots of the water-lily being put to any particular purpose in England, but both in Scotland and Ireland they have been employed for dyeing, the colour produced being a rich dark brown or chestnut. Fee mentions water-lily roots as being superior to oak galls for dyeing grey, and states that they have also been used as a substitute for oak-bark in tanning leather. It is of course, owing to its astringent properties that the water-lily is of value in these connections, and for the same reason, the roots and leaves of the plant were at one time employed in medicine. As in the case of the Arum lily, the roots of the water-lily are very acceptable to pigs, though we in this country have never gone so far as the dwellers of Southern Africa, who, in collecting lily roots for the purpose of feeding their pigs, might well be accused of casting pearls before swine. The natives of India put the roots of the water-lily to another use, chewing them in the mouth in order to clear the voice, but though they put the plant to this somewhat base purpose, they are not unmindful of its beauty, a popular name for it in that country being "The Delight of the Waters."

BEVERAGE FROM THE BLOSSOMS.

In Japan, where the white water-lily is the acknowledged emblem of purity, artificial lilies, cut out of paper, are carried at funerals on long poles before the bier, and the faces of the departed are covered with the real blossoms gathered from the stream. The people of Greece and Turkey view the water-lily with less sentiment, for they distil what is said to be a pleasant beverage from the blossoms. A similar liquor, known by the name of "Pufer"—probably a corruption of the old Arabic "name" for the flower, Noufar—is made by the Arabs, who, when they raise the pufer-vase to their lips, are hailed by their companions with an expression which is the more elegant equivalent of our own "Here's luck!" or "Good health!" The drinker, however, does not speak until his friends have exclaimed "May it benefit thee," to which, as he puts the vessel to his mouth, he replies, "Praise be to God."

The uses of the yellow water-lily, which is met with in many countries besides our own, are as wide as those of the white variety. In some countries the leaves are still employed as a styptic for the staunching of bleeding wounds, and the whole plant is utilised for the sake of the starch with which it is so highly charged. The seeds of the yellow water-lily, which are said in their taste to resemble those of the poppy, are largely eaten by the natives of Eastern countries, a dish of them being among the most common of delicacies offered as a token of hospitality to travellers. In India water-lily seeds are boiled, or roasted in sand, before being eaten, though sometimes the natives chew them in the raw state, like millet.

COCKROACH DESTROYER.

Perhaps the most curious use to which the roots of the water-lily have ever been put is that of destroying cockroaches and crickets. After being bruised, the roots of the plant are steeped in milk, and then laid about in the haunts of the unwelcome insects. This is a dainty which it is said is quite irresistible to the kitchen beetle, who, having partaken of it, promptly succumbs. It would be interesting to know whether any of the much advertised beetle-powders contain the root of the water-lily as one of their ingredients, but probably by this time the manufacturers of such indispensable commodities have discovered something more easily obtainable in quantity. But who would have suspected there to be any connection at all between water-lilies and black beetles!

THE BRITTANY BATHE.

The poet who described that touching contrast between man's love "of man's life a thing apart" and "woman's whole existence" might with equal felicity have applied the same sentiment to the obvious distinction in sea-bathing as practised on either side of the Channel. The Englishman—at any rate on his native sands—bathes as a matter of duty.

Having consulted the "Lancet" and "Daily Mail" as to the correct hour and costume, he leaves his seaside lodgings at a moment when he would far rather be in bed, shivers and gasps on entering the watar, gasps and shivers on coming out of it, and walks back to his breakfast with a blue nose, but also with the comforting conviction that so long as Englishmen do what their country expects of them the old flag will be kept flying. The French man does these things differently. He goes gaily to the plage in the company of the fair, and takes his "bain de mer" no more seriously than his fighting or his love-making. And the irresponsible gaiety of his morning dip is infectious. All down the beautiful coast of Brittany, where stretches of firmest sand alternate with rocky headlands only a minority of the thousands that daily disport themselves in the surf are natives of France. The rest talk the Anglo-French of Bayswater and Long Island; yet these also bathe "a la francaise," and find it vastly pleasant though to the American visitor such waterside gaiety is by no means a novelty.

I bathed, says a Home writer several days of August at St. Lunaire, a pretty seaside suburb of Dinard. There was perhaps just a trifle too much ogling on the part of the brave and—dare I say it?—posing on the part of the fair, but the local arrangements were immeasurably and undeniably superior to our own. The machines, or "cabines," of canvas stretched on wooden frames, are far lighter and cooler than the tumbrils which still survive at home as relics of Georgian Brighthelmstone. True their wheels are apparently for show only, since the attendant stoutly declined to wheel mine within a hundred yards of the water, which on that coast recede a good quarter of a mile at spring tides. As, however, prancing over the sands in a piquant variety of costume is no small part of the pleasure of bathing in Brittany, few complain of the opportunity afforded for the display of bright ribbons and neat ankles though personally, having neither of those trade marks, found it tiresome. The interior of the French machine is far more roomy than ours, with numerous pegs, a comfortable bench and a warm footbath of fresh water, the last a welcome luxury after the sand parade.

Nor do the arrangements for the comfort of bathers and with the machine. At home, we plump them down by the sea and leave them to sink or swim, to be amused or bored to tears, as they please; but in Brittany they provide rafts and diving stages of various heights, and even a small canvas canoe or two for the more daring to paddle as they list.

After the bath, which lasts an hour, comes a cigarette on the sands, while willing hands coax the haunting air of the barcarolle from the "Contes d'Hoffmann" from yielding strings, and perhaps a glass of Dubonnet or Amer Picon. And, with such libation, the gayest hour of the day in St. Lunaire comes to an end.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Sept 12.

THE following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Divisional Staff.

To be an Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col M T Shewen, I A, vice Col W F Cahusac, I A July 5.

Brigade Staff.

To be a Brigade-Major—Capt K Henderson, 39th Garhwal Rifles, vice Capt D W Maxwell, 4th Gurkha Rifles June 1.

To be a Staff Captain—Capt L H Abbott, 11th Rajputs, vice Capt K Henderson, 39th Garhwal Rifles June 1.

War Office, Sept 12.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's Gen Sir George Digby Barker, K C B, from the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Reg, to be Col. vice Hon Lieut-Gen M de la P Beresford deceased Aug 20.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col temporary Brig-Gen G K Scott-Moncrieff, C B, C I E, from Chief Engineer Aldershot Command, to be Director of Fortifications and Works at the War Office, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Col F Rainsford Hannay, C B, placed on retired pay Sept 7.

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry—Maj W H L Allgood the King's R B C., from a Staff Captain, to be Assist. Commandant, vice Brev Col W B Marshall, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg.), who has vacated that appointment Sept. 9.

Ordnance Factories—Maj N M Hemming, R E, to be Superintendent of Building Works vice Col A H Bagnold, C B retired pay, who has vacated that appointment Sept. 2.

Cavalry.

16th The Queen's Lancers—Gentleman Cated J G W Clark, from the R M C, to be Sec Lieut Sept 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillary.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillary—Capt R A T Alton resigns his commission Sept 13.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut J H Brooklehurst to be Capt Aug 7.

Irish Guard—Sec Lieut E G F Gunning to be Lieut Aug 23.

Infantry.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg—Sec Lieut P W B Foote resigns his commission Sept 13.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—Stanley Jones Aug 21; R L Lloyed, and to remain seconded, R V Barker, and to remain seconded, J D Venables, Sept 9.

East Lancashire Reg—Maj H J Martin retires on retired pay Sept 13.

Hampshire Reg—Sec Lieut R O Spencer-Smith to be Lieut Aug 1.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Reg—Capt C R S Woods to be Maj Sept 1

Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg Sec Lieut G S Dobbie to be Lieut July 20.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reg—Sec Lieut C St Q O Fullbrook-Leggatt to be Lieut Aug 17.

Manchester Reg—Capt J D B Erskine retires on retired pay Sept 13; Superny Capt W G K Peirce is restored to the establishment Sept 13.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—W H Taylor, W N Rowston, V C Leckie Sept 5.

Memoranda.

Capt B T Churcher, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Sept 12; Qrmr and Lieut T Jones 1st Royal Dragoons, is granted the honorary rank of Capt Sept 11.

Army Motor Reserve.

Maj L E Scarth, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 647 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, ceases to belong to the Army Motor Reserve of Officers, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Sept 6.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—W E Hope, late Lieut, Irish Guards, to be Lieut, with seniority as from Jan 22, 1910 Sept 13.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Border Reg—R L Norrington, late Sec Lieut, The Border Reg, to be Lieut Sept 13.

4th Batt Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg—Capt J H Wybergh, The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg, to be Adjutant Aug 31.

4th Batt Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Cadet Sergt D K Patterson, from the Belfast Uni. Contingent, O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 1.

Admiralty, 13th September, Royal Marines.

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadet has been appointed Second Lieutenant:—Neil Inglefield Eastman. Dated 20th July.

Admiralty, 14th September.

The Reverend William Dudley Clements, B A, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 15th September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Robert J Tudway, C B, D S O, from the the Half-pay List, to command a District, vice Colonel T G L H Armstrong, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 5th September.

Colonel William H E Murray, from Brigade Commander, Notts and Derby Infantry Brigade, Territorial Force, to command a District in South Africa, vice Colonel Sir R A W Colleton, Bt, C B, placed on retired pay. Drted 9th September.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain Joseph A Byrne, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain S A Mott, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 11th September.

The Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Captain Robert B Airey, The Army Service Corps, to be Assistant Instructor, vice Major W K Tarver, The Army Service Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st September.

Cavalry.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Oscar J F Keating resigns his commission. Dated 16th September.

13th Hussars, the surname of Second Lieutenant George R Watson-Smyth is an now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 8th September.

14th King's Hussars. Second Lieutenant Evelyn J King-King resigns his commission. Dated 16th September.

16th The Queen's Lancers, Captain Arthur W Macarthur-Onslow is seconded for service under the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand. Dated 2nd September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

"Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Raymond W H Bourchier is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 1st September.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to be restablishment. Dated 1st September.

Joseph C Dunbar.

David K Tweedie.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Basil V Macdona. Dated 24th July, Claude A Mortimore, under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, and to remain seconded. Dated 24th July and Frederick G G Bailey. Dated 15th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain George F Reinhold is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 16th September.

Lieutenant Joseph H Ratton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st September.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Wadham H Diggle to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September.

Guards Depot, Lieutenant Colin F F Campbell, Scots Guards, to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment, Lieutenant Reginald P Wedd resigns his commission. Dated 16th September.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, Captain Thomas C R Higgins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st September.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Maurice C C Miers retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 16th September.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain William S Rich is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 1st September.

Supernumerary Captain William W B Gover is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st September.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Sir Frederick V L Robinson, Bart, retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 16th September.

Seaforth Highlanders Rossshire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's, Lieutenant William D Hepburn is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 28th August.

Lieutenants to be Captains—Dated 6th April.

Hugh Berkeley Frederick Wilcox, 91st Punjabis Light Infantry. Dated 7th May; Joseph Elwin Bishop Scrafton, Civil Employ. Dated 18th July; Geoffrey Martin Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 21st July; George Victor d'Auvergne Innes, 17th Infantry The Loyal Regiment.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Consent Decree to be mentioned.

645-09 Madhowji K and C Kaikhushru Framji Markar vs Bachoobai widow and others Pestonji R K and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

After the Chamber work is over.

To speak to the Minutes of Decretal order of Reference.

731-10 Captain and V Papai Miya Karim Mahomed and another vs Cassam Ebrahim and others Mirza M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

450-09 Jamshedji R and D Ali Miya Hoosein Miya vs Cassum Ebrahim and others Mirza M and M.

1103-10 Edgelow G W and Co Meherunissa vs Rehmubai Allana and others vs Thakurdas and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1105-11 Edgelow G W and Co. Abdulla Gullamhusein Allana vs Rehmubhai Allana and others. Thakurdas and Co.

1082-09 Little and Co. Edward Wolf vs Latham and Co. Smetham B and Co.

618-10 Mulla and M Radhakisson & Co Dwarkadas vs Motilal Jowanmal and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

967-09 Raghavaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatau Keshow Edgelow G W and Co.

1048-10 Madhowji K and C Chimnabai widow and others vs Narayan Bhomaji Tolawar. T A Gandhy.

823-10 Jamshedji R and D Budrudin Ahmedji vs Mahomedally Abdullali and another Jehangir and S.

1063-10 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Laxmibai widow and others Captain and V.

1065-10 C P d'Cunha, Bai Divalibai vs Ravidas Rattonsey Captain and V.

1069-11 Madhowji K and C Jivandas Damodhar and another vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D.

1005-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikaji Dadabhai Dhanidaduna Mistri vs Soonabai Rustomji Shroff and others Mulla and M

482-10 Mirza M and M Ghulam Hussein Hashum and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others Madhowji K and C.

277-09 Mulla and M Goculdas Manji Javervahoo widow and others vs Mulla and M Mafeelal and T.

337-08 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and others vs Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy.

378-10 Crawford B and Co The Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corpr vs Nagindas Vallbhdas and another Little and Co T A Gandhi.

808-10 M B Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucins Bruning Co Ldt Craigie B and C

269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Fainsh and others Payne and Co.

774-11 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Hassam Haji Jan Mahomed vs Haji Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and another Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

480-11 Subnis and G Haridas Vithal Varade vs Rakhmabai widow and others Shamrao M and H Subnis and S Smethan B and Co Subnis and G.

1116-10 Motichand and D Thakurdas Atmaram vs Purmanandas Ichalal and others Edgelow G W and Co.

826-10 Sadhooram Tunsookrai vs Harakchand Balchand Payne and Co

1099-10 Kanga and S Saik Dawood, Shaikh Imam vs Mariambai Ardeshir H D and Co.

1111-10 Mehta and D Rajaram Vithal vs Bhimaji Shivaji Jamshedji R and D

1118-10 J R Patell and Co, Bapulal Amratlal and another vs Amratlal Magonlal and another Mehta and D

1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co

1172-10 Chitnis M and K C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another Ragavaya B and N

33-11 Motichand and D Fida Hussein Abdul Kayum and vs Abdul Hoosein Abdullali and another S B Mehta.

34-11 J R Patell and Co Noorbai widow and another vs Khalixabai widow. Ardeshir H D and Co.

98-11 Thakurdas and Co Hajee Essac Joosub and others vs Siddick Hajee Ismail and others Little and Co.

125-11 Subnis and G Saibai widow vs Banjooba widow and others Little and Co.

127-11 Munchersha and N Ismailji Esufally vs Abdul Rehman Haji Inperson.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

696-10 M B Chotia Abdulla Hsji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co.

252-11 Mirza M and M Umedbai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar Mehta and D

887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co. Captain and V.

144-11 Captain and V Pestonji Jiwanji Mistri and others vs Kedawal Bhuramal Wadia G and Co.

822-10 Malvi H M and R Iswardas Jankid and others vs. Ladumal Gangaprasad and other Ardeshir H D and Co.

15-11 Hiralal and Co Messrs Nsemadashanker Dayal vs Laxmanfias Champalal and otherrr

99-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhugwandas Parashram vs Kanyalal Megraj and others Motichand and D.

23-11 Tyabji D and Co Jotram Kedarnath vs Kissonlal Shedimul and others.

70-11 Tyabji D and Co Thakurpas Kubiram Jailal vs Kanyaldi Megraj and others Motichand and D.

71-1 Tybji D and Co Kubiram Jailal vs Kanayalal Megraj and others Motichand and D.

199-11 Payne and Co Mota Kastoo and Co vs Raginpas Runchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

52-11 S S Mehta Bai Sadabai, widow, vs Tribhowandas Dayabhas Motichand and D.

477-09 Mirza Mohi Kapilram Hardevram Nanabhai and others vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co.

MICHELIN

Tyres in the Making.

No. 5. Readers will have gathered from the previous four advertisements that the tyre manufacturer must exercise great care in selecting only the best materials for mixing the rubber.

That every manufacturer does not do so can be seen from fig. 1, which shows a poor mixture containing six different ingredients:

1. African rubber.
2. Flower of sulphur.
3. Artificial rubber.
4. Washed chalk.
5. Zinc oxide.
6. Pieces of old waste rubber.

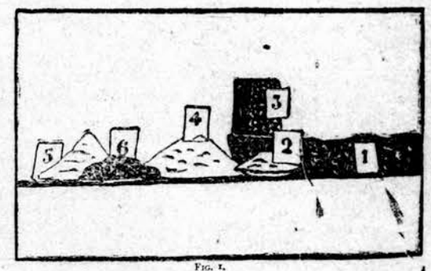


FIG. 1.

It is easy to see that the result of such a mixture is hardly worthy of the name of rubber, for rubber itself only comprises 20% of the whole—the remainder being divided, in different proportions, between the other five ingredients.

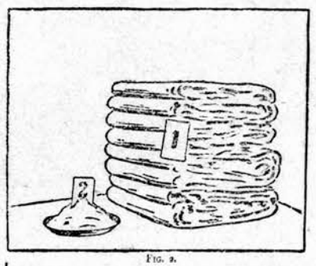


FIG. 2.

Now look at fig. 2. This is the rich mixture used in the manufacture of Michelin Tyres. It consists of pure Para rubber, with just sufficient sulphur added to allow of proper vulcanization. This is why Michelin Tyres are so famous—**they contain plenty of good rubber**; no foreign substances are introduced as "make-weights." The preparation derived from the former mixture would last possibly one or two months: that from the latter, one, or even two years.

STOCKISTS: 17

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.

CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Pentinck St.

RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110 Russa Rd., North.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay; DUROULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichéry.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons.

for Typewriters.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

COVENTRY FLYERS

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Roadster Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district where we have not one already. Write for particulars, free, of our 1911 Catalogue and our Special Offer of sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL.

CATALOGUES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM P. O. BOX No. 158, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOOLDAS VEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
$ 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 11-16		1-16
Par Silver in London ...	24 1-4		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-2		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-14		0-3 1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-49 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ..	3 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 1-3	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 5-8	1-18	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	1-4	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £450,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£41,500,000	Dec.	£1,500,000
Public Deposits	...£12,300,000	Inc.	£ 300,000
Other Deposits	...£ 1,930,000	Dec.	£ 900,000
Government Securities	£ unchanged		
Other Securities	...£29,200,000	Inc.	£ 100,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,400,000	Dec.	£ 1,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales	... 5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	... 11,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 6 11—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5-62 +02	5-57 +01	5-53 unchgd	5-53 unchgd	5-55 unchgd

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
5-57 unchgd	5-53 unchgd	5-50 unchgd	5-51 unchgd

New York Official noon call Oct. 10-14 Jan. 10-27.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct, 10-17 Jan, 10-29.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 51,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 35,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 10,000
Exports to Continent	... 14,000
Spot Cotton—	10-45 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 10-21 +01	Declined on bearish private crop reports and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10-37 +01	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 10 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 10-25 +04
Do. do Dec.	... 10-32 +01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 1-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 3-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 5-16
Good Bhownagger	...	...	... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bhownagger	...	...	... d 5 9-16
Fine bownagger	...	...	... d 5 11-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 5 10-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 5 12-16
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 5 6-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 5 10-16
Good Broach	...	...	... d 5 11-16
F. G. Broach	...	...	... d 5 11-32
Fine Broach	...	...	... d 6
Good Khandeish	...	...	... d 5 5-16
F. G. Khandeish...	...	...	... d 5 7-16
Good Tinnevelly...	...	...	... d 6 2-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 unchgd.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal,
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...No Sellers.
Bahetta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 3-4—3-3
Do Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 3-4—3-3
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4—3-3
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Bengal,
Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship 55—1-3
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.
Brown Cawnpore
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 75—3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 69 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 12 7-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 7 3-4—Sept.-Oct.—Done—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	... £ 54 13-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10 3 Done nett October.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 19-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...19 9—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...16 10—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Market opened easier and closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...21 7 1-2—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.
Tone—Very few buyers.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov —16 4 1-2—Value.
July Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 6—Value.
July-Oct —1912—15 6—Value.
White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal

	Rs.		
1 Box Bullions...	76,900	London	Eastern Bank
3 Boxes Bullions	1,72,900	do	Chartered Bank
7 Boxes Bullions	2,30,400	do	National Bank
Sovereigns...	15,000	do	do
385 Bars Silver.	7,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
86 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
23 Boxes Bulns	1 50,000	Melbourne.	Comptoir National
Sovereigns...	15,75,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Sept, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	44	50,914
B B and C I Railway ...	26	30,672

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 15 Oct.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...176
Japan ,,	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	...	Rs. 95	1 0
29th Sept	...	,, ...	
31st Oct	...	,, 94	12 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 23	15 6
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 61	8 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,, 61	8 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,, 61	10 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 42·70 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 17·30 lakhs in T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 60-30 lakhs and for the next week 60 lakhs are again offered. During the week there were extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,62,000	.....
Other Deposits	32,87,000	.....
Sundries	57,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	4,53,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	3,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	6,20,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	7,56,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,78,000	.....
Bullion	.....	32,000
Balances with other Banks.	1,00,000	.....
Sundries.....	3,000	.....
Cash	17,35,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	3,719	5,063	— 1,344
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 28th Sept.	2,495,032	3,189,068	—694,036
Shipments for the week Europe ...	392	4,730	— 4,338
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	300	2,139	— 1,839
Total...	692	6,869	— 6,177
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 28th Sept. Europe ...	934,771	1,119,929	—185,152
China ...	15,010	98,167	— 83,157
Japan ...	643,149	847,862	—204,713
Coast Ports ...	32,592	39,726	— 7,134
Total...	1,535,538	2,105,684	—520,156
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	2,757	13,779	— 4,042
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 19th Aug. 1911—14,290 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June, 1911—8,578 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	401,219	423,041
Central India... ...	.....	147,521	223,492
Barsee and Nagur ...	.....	117,379	271,501
Berar	128	359,990	526,203
Central Provinces ...	118	161,235	294,629
Total Comras ...	246	1,177,344	1,738,863
Dholleras	460	269,424	255,735
Broach	.....	218,511	305,419
Compta and Dharwar.	2,144	260,675	260,551
Westerns	706	50,216	44,640
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	29	297,188	409,486
Bengals(Rajputana)...	.....	136,788	124,423
Sind	123	71,242	42,641
Persian	11	3,097	4,043
American	.....	6,710	1,205
Egyptian	.....	2,660	697
Other sorts	.....	1,197	365
Total ...	3,719	2,495,032	3,189,068

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the week the Home markets have continued to decline and a fall of 25 points in Liverpool and over 50 points in New York and New Orleans has been established. The absence of out-side speculation and hedges made against ready purchases in America have been the principal causes of depression. Owing to the favourable weather that has been prevailing at the time of picking the tendency has been to increase the crop estimates and 14 to 15 million bales have been the favourite figures. The world's consumption of American cotton is estimated at 12 1-2 to 13 million bales.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Oct. ...	10·77	10·21	—56
,, Dec. ...	10·84	10·37	—47
Spot ...	11·15	10·45	—70
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	10·82	10·25	—57
,, Dec. ...	10·84	10·32	—52
Spot ...	11·3	10 9-16	—9-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Sept.-Oct.	5·87	5·62	—25
,, Dec.-Jan ...	5·81	5·53	—28
Spot ...	6·35	6·11	—74

In the local markets shippers have been selling Good M G Broach ... ... Rs. 301 March, Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat ,, 296 Jan, FineM G Nagpur ... ... ,, 294 ,, Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... ,, 285 ,, Fine M G Khandesh ... ,, 288 ,, F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,, 278 ,, Fine M G Bengal ... ... ,, 290 Nov. Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,, 285 Dec. Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,, 284 Jan, F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... ,, 268 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	11,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·56 +04	5·61 +04	5·57 +04	5·57 +04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·59 +04	5·61 +04	5·63 +04	5·64 +04	5·65 +04

FREIGHTS.

Market has been quiet during the week and little business is reported.

Dunkirk. 500 tons seeds at 16 3 October.
Dunkirk. 400 poppyseed at 15 6 October.
Dunkirk. 572 poppyseed at 15 6 early October.
Dunkirk. 500 seed at 20 September.
Antwerp Ready steamer accepted 16d seeds odd lots.
Hull. 500 tons light seeds I. S. Toronto at 15.
Hull. 700 light seeds at 14 6 October.
Marseilles. 800 seeds wheat cotton 14 6 Nov.
Hamburg. 400 light seeds at 14 6 October.
Fixtures—
S.S. "Caledonia" for Dunkirk late October loading at 20s 6d.
S.S. "Iddesleigh" for two picked ports at 20s 9d October loading excluding Havre Hamburg and Dunkirk.
Market closes quiet. Rates for forward.
Tonnage is very firm.
We quote.—

	October 13 cwts seeds	seeds	cotton
Antwerp	15	15-6	16
Dunkirk	15-6	16-6	16-6
Hamburg	15-6	16-6	16-6
Hull	15	...	...
	November.		
Antwerp	14 6	15	15
Dunkirk	15	16	16
Hull	14 9	...	...

December 10 June 3 less then November.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

RAPESEED :—

The market has declined owing to quiet markets from Home. The present high rates are recorded prices. Prospects for new crop are very promising and the recent heavy rains will do immense good to rabi crops. Prices for new crops are expected to decline appreciably.

LINSEED :—

During the week under review the tendency of the market was downward and prices for new crop have declined nearly 4 annas per cwt. September delivery has not been much affected owing to the continued demand from Home and bears covering their sales. Crop accounts both here and in America are so far favourable and prices are considered too high.

WHEAT:—

Owing to the very heavy downpour of rain in the United Provinces and Punjab the crop prospects have much approved and orders to sell are daily being received from up-country. Stocks are plentiful everywhere and as soon as roads are cleared business with Europe is likely to be resumed.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	3,719 bales
Wheat	...	...	157,687 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	15,934 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	15,616 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	6,516 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	3,971 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	9,324 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	74,944 ,,
Rice	...	...	80,251 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	406 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	73,75 ,,
Mowraseed	...	...	10,257 ,,
Gram	...	...	88,215 ,,
Joowar	...	...	139,018 ,,
Maize	...	...	20 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Market,—Quiet. Prices steady.

T. Red Plains and Dhooties—Home market very firm. Tendency against buyers. Prices going up.

Bombay market quiet but demand improving.

T. Red Prints—Market is very dull. Home prices are steady. The up-country demand in the local market being scarce the merchants do for ordering out large quantities.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market is quiet. There is some demand for Season Prints.

METAL.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—The Home market has been somewhat steadier this week but it has not influenced our market in the least. Demand is fair for Yellow Metal but it will take a very long time to work off the stocks which are abnormally large at present.

PETROLEUM.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	per case.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Dove's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins ,,	3 13 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,,	3 13 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		per 8 Impl. gallons ,,	3 3 0
Camel Brand in tins125°		per 2 tins ,,	3 13 0

Market steady. Fresh advance probable.

The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	12	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have little improved in some cases while others have kept unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,740; Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 66 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 51; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9; Eastern Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 77; Bank of Burmas are unchanged at Rs. 133. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 557 1-2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 148 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have unchanged hands at Rs. 290 and preference shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 295; Central India Mining Company shares have been placed at Rs. 30 1-2; Marcks' at Rs. 100; Phil ips' at Rs. 34; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 745; Shivrajpur's at Rs. 17; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 69 1-2 preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 167 and deferred shares at Rs. 113 1-2; Treachers have declined to Rs. 510; Press shares are steady. Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 142 1-2; New Berar's to Rs. 540; Mofussil's at Rs. 845. In Mill Companies, Central Indias are steady at Rs. 1,765; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,072 1-2; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have improved to Rs. 1,130 X. D. Crescents Rs. 760; Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 870; Sun Mill shares have declined to Rs. 60. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley are unchanged at Rs. 497 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej old shares are steady at Rs. 647 1-2; new shares are quiet at Rs. 615; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 125; Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. 126; Guzerat Railway Shares have changed hands at Rs. 30 and Central Provinces at Rs. 33. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	291879	51863	240011
Value in rupees...	180.5699	2954209	15081490
To the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	1589757	207760	1381997
Value in rupees...	96588473	11845968	84740505
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	4880955	3909266	971689
Value in rupees...	8330381	7325033	905198
To the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	22081869	9323689	12758180
Value in rupees...	37292686	17433181	19859 55
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	26265930	1027742	15936883
To the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	133879159	29279.99	104600.60

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)

In the month of July 1911.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	4649681	4649681
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1224745	525752	1750498
Defective coins (New Five Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	12189	12189
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	6095	6095

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).

To end of the month of July 1911.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	13961923	16961923
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	40339?5	2726305	6810230
New Five Cents.....	.....	24378	24378
New Ten Cents.....	.....	12190	12190
New Twenty Cents..	.....	6095	6095

Coined and Examined.

In the month of July 1911.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2293270	2293670
Rupees	196003	.....	196003
Hair Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	80001	119944	199945
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	91528	91528

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th Sept. 1911, as compared, with the statement of 12th Sept. 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 12, Rs. a. p.	Sept. 19, Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	2,42,67,033 11 4	2,17,35,027 4 1
Other Deposits, &c	16,37,82,958 15 7	16,24,38,443 3 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	9,32,794 4 11	7,95,785 1 0
Sundries	11,70,992 0 11	13,51,119 15 3
	22,81,03,179 0 9	22,41,20,375 8 1
ASSETS.		
Govt. Securities	2,41,91,305 0 0	2,35,46,785 0 0
other authorized Investments ...	74,69,371 8 0	84,43,004 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,74,79,085 12 0	3,68,49,457 3 6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,00,64,993 1 11	4,23,29,664 5 11
Bills discounted, &c	3,46,35,629 7 5	3,59,92,346 1 1
Balances with other Banks ...	33,02,732 5	39,52,027 6 2
Dead Stock.....	22,02,055 6 3	21,99,867 0 6
Stamps	13,666 2 3	13,786 3 3
Sundries	2,61,227 1 1	2,34,092 2 10
	15,04,19,468 12 3	15,35,61,023 7 3
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	7,76,83,710 4 6	7,05,59,346 0 10
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	22,81,03,179 0 9	22,41,20,375 8 1

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 19,15,668	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	6,16,337	Do.
Other Deposits	13,44,515	Do.
Post Bills	1,37,009	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	29,113	Increase.
Loans.....	6,29,628	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	22,64,668	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	13,57,317	Do.
Cash at Head Office	17,13,437	Do.
Do. at Branches	88,37,801	Decrease.

Percentage 37·89.

RECENT MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas G. Lumley Smith, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, only son of Judge Lumley Smith, and Miss Gwendolen Coles, younger daughter of Coles Pasha, Inspector-General of Prisons, Egypt, and Mrs. Coles, of Cairo and Little Odell, Minehead, took place on Sept. 12 at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white Liberty satin draped with Carrickmacross lace, and an old Honiton lace veil. Her full Court train of silver brocade was carried by Master Richard Hurst (nephew of the bridegroom). There were two child bridesmaids—Miss Barbara Hurst (niece of the bridegroom) and Miss Betty Anderson—who wore Romney dresses of white satin, with chiffon fichus. The elder bridesmaids—Miss Dorothy Coles (sister of the bride), Miss Meg Anderson (cousin of the bride), Miss Violet Pooley, and Miss Dorothy Hathaway—wore frocks of French grey satin veiled in chiffon, and black velvet hats. Capt. Piloher was best man. A reception was held at Hans Crescent Hotel, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Venice on their way to Cairo.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-y Dividend	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1740
Bank of India	500	50	6 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1665
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 ,,	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	138
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda.....	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 ,,	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51
The Bombay Mercnants Bank Ld.....	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£29
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	77
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ch'ok Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	237
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5 ,,	16
Damankua	10	10	...	5½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Fram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	557½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. .....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	143
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	860
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.....O	250	250	7-8	290
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	30½
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.....	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Pans Supply Co...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kamptee Landing	200	175	12½ ,,	162
Karad	200	75	12	115
Maroks and Co	100	100	8	100 xd
Marsland Priceand Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	275
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Philips and Co.....	40	40	10 p.c.	34
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	745
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95 xd.
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	...	20 N. O.
Tata Iron Steel Co. D. Ld. P.	75	25	...	69½
	30	30	...	113½
	150	130	...	168
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	228
Telephone Co.....	25	25	yr. 1½	55
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	195
Breal's Cawnpore ...	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglolee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Jhangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Malwra	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

TWO VOICES IN IRELAND.

...bers of the Eighty Club who left London ...pleasant little tour of Ireland, with the ...ascertaining the facts" regarding Home ...already accepted Mr. John Redmond's ... a reception"; and no doubt the leader ...nalist party will have plenty of "facts" ...to-morrow they are to be the guests of ...ussell; and he also should have a hat full ...for them, all calculated to confirm them ...me Rule views. Twenty-five years ago, ...Mr. Russel made quite a valuable reputa... ...powerful expositions of the political and ...nasy which Home Rule would mean ...al and Protestant minority in Ireland. ...ty Club guests need not be afraid of ... him now. If, however, the visitors do ...have their complacency shaken, they had ...the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore, who ...yle yesterday and said things which the ...gentlemen would be very pained indeed ... happens to be an Irishman, a Loyalist, ...estant, and he declared yesterday that ...Rule the Protestants of Ireland would ...lose the open and legal persecution of the ...Rome on account of their faith. No ...the Eighty Club, eager to grant Home ...land, would like to listen to such a ... that. It would hurt his feelings. ...s and warnings from the Past would ...ortably upon him. The pleasure trip ...ruined. No. At all costs Mr. Redmond's ...be kept away from the Bishop of Kil... In fact, they should get Mr. Redmond to ...list of hosts. It will be their only ...

PASSING THE TIME.

...will scarcely be made to creep by the ...ger's" dire threat that the subject of ...revived at a favourable opportunity, ...moderate delight of the English.' One ...necessary to explain that Witu is part ...territory which changed hands in the ...years ago, becoming British then ...German, and that the grievances seem to ...proceeded to set up the wrong Sultan ...enforced to German satisfaction the ...concessions to German subjects. It is ...feared that even German patriots have ...same explanation, and one can ...that people are going about the ...Berlin to-day passionately shouting ...." If the subject is "revived," British ...will be as moderate as British delight. The only point of this, so far as one can see, is that something must be said to pass the time. Apart from the obvious conclusion that there is nothing worth saying to be said about the coming answer to M. Cambon, one may observe meanwhile that even something not worth saying about something else has to be given an anti-British tone. The most disquieting feature all the time is the levity with which these inspired journals are encouraged to stimulate a morbid appetite in their readers.

ARMS AND THE BRUTE.

One cannot say that the public estimate of trade unionist judgment and intelligence will be raised by the debate upon the question of a Citizen Army. On the one side we have Mr. Stokes and Mr. Thorne with their project of a force which is to elect its own officers, who will run their rival candidatures presumably with programmes of "Cheap Beer and No Beating," and will be very careful indeed about putting an influential constituent on fatigue duty. On the other we have Mr. Ward's doctrine that discipline is in itself an evil, and that any increase in the number of those infected with it is a peril to the community. As an endeavour to discover and stereotype the greatest ignorance of the greatest number, the whole discussion is a very interesting, if painful, exhibit of morbid psychology. Both parties start with the major premiss that troops should not be allowed to protect life and property from strike rioters—which is to say that arson, pillage, and murder are the lawful amusements of those who find themselves dissatisfied with their terms of employment. So long as official trade unionism elects to identify itself in this w... of crime and ... is afraid, will ... deciding whom to charge with ... for class warfare.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Nobody will be surprised that the Minories revolver case was stopped by the jury at the Central Criminal Court. This is the incident of the carmen's strike in which the police, having been unable to provide an escort for a certain van, one of the unofficial party who accompanied the driver took a loaded revolver, and fired it when a savage crowd stopped the van, hurled beer-glasses, and threatened the van people with limbing. He aimed at the man who was holding the horses' heads, and unfortunately, as usually happens, hit an onlooker. The jury's stopping of the case was facilitated, no doubt, by the fact that this man did not appear to have been seriously hurt. The Recorder rather regretted that a revolver had been taken, but agreed that the prisoner's life was in danger. He hoped there would be no recurrence of this state of affairs, and so say all of us. But it must be added that, if there is, it is certain that people will rightly take measures to protect themselves if the authorities cannot or will not do it. There would have been no need for a private revolver on this occasion if there had been public truncheons, rifles, or bayonets on the spot.

THE SYMPTOMS OF GENIUS.

The prospect to some of us of having our biographies written by our cousins would be by no means comforting. Mr. F. E. Kitchener, however, who gave the evening school students at Stone a rapid sketch the other day of the career of Egypt's new ruler, has a decided knack of salient and picturesque outline. He showed the British Agent as a tall, overgrown lad, who managed somehow to scramble into Woolwich. That he was not high in the lists, so that no one thought anything about him, lends colour to Sir William Ramsay's views upon examinations, and should afflict the conductors of those ordeals with some misgiving as to the number of potential Nelsons and Field-Marshals whom they may have blindly nipped in the bud. Even when Lord Kitchener had got his commission, it seems that he still failed to stamp an image of himself upon the minds of his contemporaries, and it was only when some one was wanted to go to Palestine and take photographs that his acquaintance with that art marked him as the man of the hour. The episode, one is sure, will not be wasted upon the advertisers of photographic apparatus, or upon those young people who are constantly seeking the way to Promised Lands of ambition. The general moral is that, when you come across a lanky, unobtrusive youth with a propensity for just getting in the way and a penchant for taking snapshots, you will do well to keep an eye upon him.

THE SCHOLARSHIP QUESTION.

Bishop Welldon had some trenchant things to say at the British Association concerning the abuse of scholarships and exhibitions. His point is the sound one that a great wrong is done when the prestige of these distinctions so far carries it over their original purpose that rich men's sons, who obviously have the better chance of preparation for them, absorb funds really destined for the assistance of the clever poor. One gathers that it is in the public schools that he finds the abuse most serious. In the Universities something has been done in the way of allowing the well-to-do men to take scholar's rank and wear the scholar's gown, while resigning the money, which is left for poorer men who need it. Lord Curzon deals with the question at length in his study of Oxford University reform. It would probably be a mistake to restrict scholarships only to the needy, since, by diminishing the stress of competition, that would lessen their value as honours. The solution, no doubt, lies in private arrangements of the kind ... British safeguards to secure that there shall be no ... multiplication of "gentlemen scholars" ... illusions distinctions. Sir William Ramsay's ... that all scholarship holders should ... scholarships as loans, and return them ... man, is open to the objection that many ... would probably be driven by such a system ... money-making after taking his degree, ... of valuable, though unremunerative, ... research.

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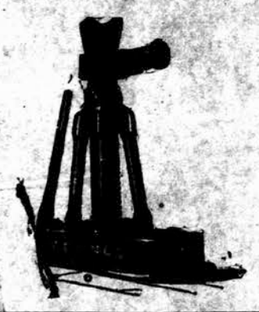

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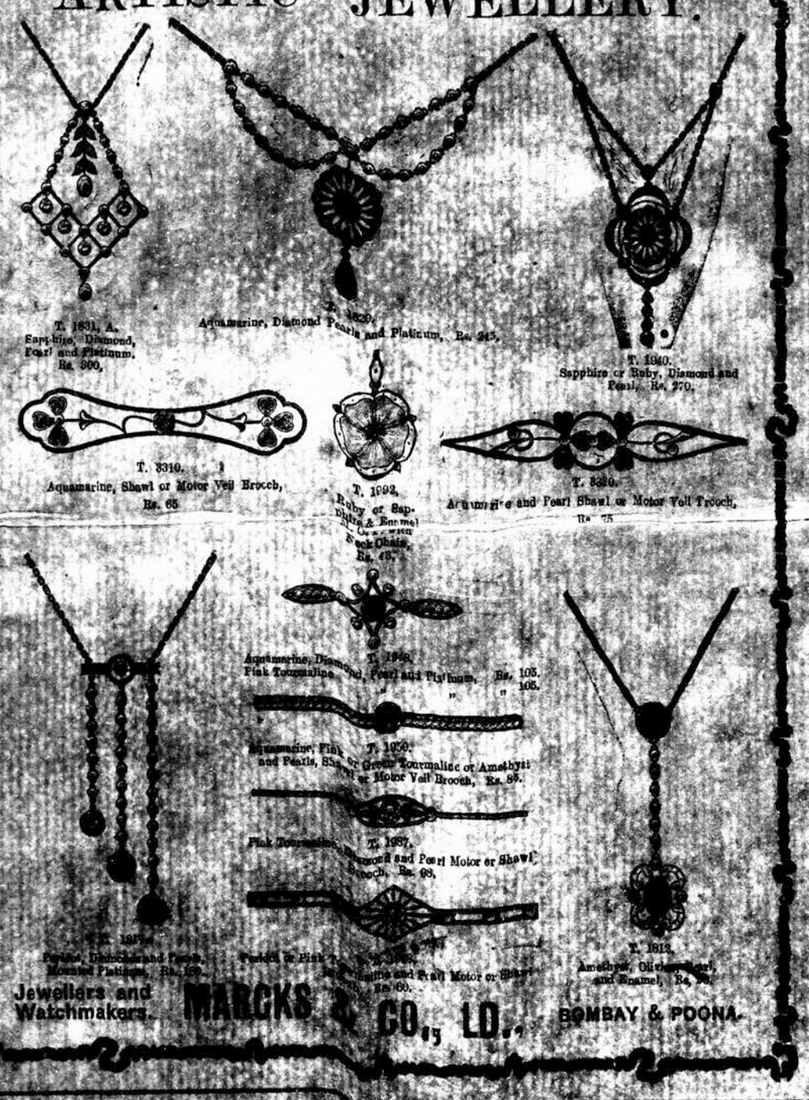

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